The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8837.—VOL. LIV. TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at Parramatta, Mrs. G. Hogarth Pringle, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, the wife of J. W. Bettington, Esq., of Brindley Park, Merriwa, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, 150, Liverpool-street East, Mrs. Alexander Dean, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, College-street, Hyde Park, Mrs. Charles W. Weekes, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Glenhurst Cottage, Darling Point, the wife of Mr. William T. Wood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Church, Burwood, by the Rev. W. Crone, Edward, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward M'Donald, of Sydney, to Emma Jane, fourth daughter of Emanuel Neich, Esq., of Burwood, and granddaughter of James Comer, Esq., also of Burwood, New South Wales. No cards.

On the 12th instant, by special license, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Alfred Stephen, M.A., Walter Robert, second son of the late Eli Hilder, of this city, to Clara, fifth daughter of the late Peter Hanslow, and second daughter of Mrs. Peter Manslow, of Cleveland-street, Redfern.

DEATHS.

On the 1st July, at the Gulf of Carpentaria, Robert John, the eldest son of Alfred Lardner, Esq., of Grafton, aged 27.

On the 11th July, at Porchester, England, in the 83rd year of her age, Mrs. James Leigh, mother of Mrs. William Coles, of Concord.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, Eden, Twofold Bay, of bronchitis, Eliza Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. Francis Smith, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Boulton, sister of Captain Francis John Boulton, 12th Regiment, and first cousin of Frances Countess Waldegrave (present Lady Fortescue), London, England, aged 36 years, leaving a husband and four helpless children to lament the sad loss of their highly accomplished parent.

On the 16th instant, at his residence, Enmore, in the 69th year of his age, Henry Scott, civil engineer, father of Mrs. James Nicol, Auckland, and son-in-law to the late Captain John Thomson Hawks, of Newcastle, leaving an affectionate wife and ten children to lament their loss.

On Sunday, the 16th instant, at Thurnby, Eleanor Mary, only daughter of David Henry and Amelia Campbell, aged 18 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
ELLORA,
1573 tons, 300-horse power,
N. J. Shottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 24th September, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 21st, and specie and parcels until noon of the 22nd.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th August, 1866.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
ENGLAND via PANAMA.
KAIKOURA,
1500 tons, 400-horse power,
H. S. Machin, commander,
for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, at 3 p.m.
Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c.
Also via France, to all parts of the Continent.
GOLD AND SPECIE.
Freight delivered at the Bank of England.
Twenty shillings per cent.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
Grafton Wharf, September 3rd.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.—STEAM to HOKITIKA and GREY direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN Royal Mail Steamship
CLAUD HAMILTON,
Gordon Ponsonby, commander,
will leave for HOKITIKA and GREY, taking passengers and cargo for all New Zealand Ports,
THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, at noon.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

FOR PANAMA direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
J. Gardyne, commander,
will leave for PANAMA direct, under sail, on or about SEPTEMBER 20th.
For passage only apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,
will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 22nd instant, at 5 o'clock p.m. for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
and thence, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT, to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
For particulars of freight or passage apply to
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF ADELAIDE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4.30.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—RANGATIRA, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.30.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per COONANBARA on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and FLORENCE IRVING, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 6th October inclusive
From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 [illegible]
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND S. N. CO.'s STEAMSHIP SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf, King-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.S STEAMSHIPS.—For the MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
For the RICHMOND RIVER direct, the BALLINA, on THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. TASMANIA,
John Clinch, commander,
will leave Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.
Saloon £8
Return ticket, available 4 months 13
Steerage 4
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—The swift and commodious steamers
BLACK SWAN, EMU, or PELICAN,
from Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street, DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE (nearest wharf to the Asylum), 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.40
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.
FARES at HALF the RAILWAY RATES.
Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, on THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, This Morning, at 8.30. Patent Slip Wharf.

HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, and TARBAN CREEK, nearest wharf to the ASYLUM and GLADESVILLE.—STEAMERS DAILY, from Parramatta River Steam Company's Wharf,
End of King-street, 7, 8.50, 10.30, 12.30, 4.20, 6.
Leave Tarban for Sydney, 8, 9.45, 11.15, 1.50, 5, 6.50.
Leave Hunter's Hill, 8.10, 9.50, 11.30, 2, 5.10, 7.
Fares at the lowest reduced rates.

GORILLA, for MANNING RIVER. For freight apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR TINONEE, MANNING RIVER.—EDITH, Wednesday evening. O'DOWD and CO., Com. Wf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—COMET, from Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY. W. DALTON.

MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner FRED. S. WHITE. Freight or passage, apply on board, Commercial Whf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—SARAH NICOLL sails To-morrow. Freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

AMITY, for MANNING RIVER, on WEDNESDAY. For freight apply on board, Roddam's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, LISMORE, and PELICAN TREE.—Schooner WALLABY receives freight on FRIDAY. Apply COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner MARIPOSA, P. F. Hurley commander, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The URANIA, Ashton, commander, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—The clipper brig WESTERN STAR, W. Chamberlain commander, is now fast loading, and will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for HOKITIKA.—The favourite clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, John Dunn, master, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR FIJI ISLANDS via WELLINGTON.—The clipper brig WESTERN STAR, W. Chamberlain, commander, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SUCCESS, for TAHITI, clears at Customs This Day; sails To-morrow Morning. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-st.

FOR APIA, SAMOA.—The A 1 ship ANNIE ARCHBELL, 706 tons register, John Blacklock, commander, will sail immediately on discharge of inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Walker's Wharf, to Captain BLACKLOCK; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—The Hamburg barque JOACHIM CHRISTIAN has room for two cabin passengers. For terms apply to Captain on board; or WALLACH, BROTHERS, 153, Lower George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—NOTICE to Passengers.—The COYA, 515 tons register, R. Paige, commander, will clear at Customs on Wednesday, and sail positively on THURSDAY at daylight.
Apply on board, at Walker's Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine A1 ship CANAAN, 1000 tons, Wilson, commander, being under engagement will be dispatched on 20th SEPTEMBER. This ship has splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Specie and Passengers only.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will sail positively on the 20th instant. Has magnificent accommodation for a few first-class passengers. Apply to Captain FERNIE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship BEN LOMOND, 986 tons, W. Cargill, commander, having a great portion of dead weight engaged, will be dispatched hence in October. Has comfortable saloon accommodation. Wool and other cargo received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FRENCH BARQUE COQ DU VILLAGE.—The Captain will NOT be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

SHIP ANNIE ARCHBELL, from London.—Unless Customs' ENTRIES are passed by 10 o'clock THIS MORNING for the undermentioned goods, impeding ship's discharge, they will be entered, landed, and bonded at consignee's risk and expense, viz.,
G in square over S—38 packages drapery, R. Gray
WC in diamond—27 trunks, Order.
B—100 cases; S in diamond—20 trunks, 13 cases; K—60 packages; AAA—50 packages, shipped by J. Davis, to Order.
AA over C—50 barrels currants to Order.
AJW & Co in diamond—3 cases to Order.
B over SB & Co in triangle—140 cases to Order.
S in square O in square &c—29 crates and casks, &c., shipped by J. Davis, to Order.
YC in diamond—77 casks; R—2 cases, shipped by C. Chapman, to Order.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

FOR SALE, S. S. HAVI[illegible], 400 tons burthen, 55 horse-power.
Engines and boilers in first-rate order.
Draught when loaded, 11 feet.
Speed, 8 knots.
Inventory may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Charter, a VESSEL, from 200 to 300 tons. Apply Curcier and Adet, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

WANTED, to PURCHASE or CHARTER a VESSEL, of 350 to 400 tons burden, for a New Zealand port; North American build preferred. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., Barrack-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS from 4 to 600 tons to load for OTAGO and PORT COOPER, New Zealand.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CUTTER SPEEDWELL.—Captain EDWARDS is open to Charter his vessel for Tahiti. The vessel can carry 70 tons. Apply immediately to WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Agents.

CAPTAIN ULRICH, of the Hanoverian Brig LUCHOW, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his authority.

FREIGHT.—Wanted, VESSELS, to convey Timber from Richmond River Heads to Sydney.
M. M. CAMPBELL, 6, Macquarie-place.

THE Steamer CULLODEN having undergone a thorough repair is now OPEN for ENGAGEMENT for Picnic Parties and Towing.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

TO CAPTAINS and Owners of Vessels.—The steamers VESTA and HERALD, having undergone a thorough overhaul, are now open for towing on reasonable terms. N.B.—For picnics and harbour excursions. Office—Lane and Co.'s, Ship Chandlers, 170, Lower George street.
G. H. HALL.

FOR SALE, a small KETCH. Apply at RODDAM and BLAIR'S Wharf, Lime-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILSON'S POINT FERRY CO.—The steamer TRANSIT will be laid up for the usual half-yearly Government inspection and repairs on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and two following days. The Proprietors at the same time beg to intimate that in consequence of the limited amount of support afforded to the boat, owing as they believe to the almost impassable state of the road leading to the Ferry, they are reluctantly compelled to seek other employment for this boat, which in future will only be partially employed on the Ferry.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that BRANCHES of this Bank are now OPENED for the transaction of all usual banking business, at
Berrima
Bombala
Inverell, New England
Kempsey, Macleay River
Mudgee
Shoalhaven
Gunnedah, Namoi River
Narrabri, ditto.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 25th July, 1866.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half yearly DIVIDEND, at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum on the shares of this Bank, declared at the general meeting of the proprietors, held in London on the 16th July, 1866, will be payable to the colonial shareholders, on and after TUESDAY next, the 18th instant.
For the Union Bank of Australia,
J. C. RAYMOND, Manager.
Sydney, 13th September, 1866.

DEBENTURES.—Holders of Debentures issued by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, falling due on the 1st proximo, who may be desirous of having them exchanged for new Debentures, to fall due on the 1st October, 1871, are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, otherwise to be so good as to present them at the Bank of New South Wales for payment when due.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
13th September, 1866.

NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITION COMMISSION FOR PARIS AND MELBOURNE.
Sydney, Macquarie-place,
No. 227-66. 17th September, 1866.
WOOL.—Parties wishing to send samples of wool to the above Exhibitions will please forward the same, for the former, by the 15th November; and for the latter not later than the 15th October next.
By order of the Board,
A. G. DE. GYULAY,
Secretary to the Commission.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.—No application received after 30th Sept. GYULAY, Secretary.*

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EAST SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above-named Electoral District will be held on FRIDAY, September the 21st instant, at noon, in Hyde Park, for the Nomination and Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of East Sydney, in the place of John Caldwell, Esq., resigned.
In the event of this Election being contested the Polling will take place on MONDAY, September 24th instant, at places to be named hereafter.
RICHARD HILL,
Returning-Officer East Sydney.
Sydney, September, 1866.

R. STEWART for EAST SYDNEY.—A Committee MEETING will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Mr. Williams's, Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, at 8 o'clock, when those gentlemen who are desirous of co-operating are requested to attend.
JOHN DAVIES, Hon. Secretary.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING of the friends of his Worship the MAYOR will be held at the Sir John Young Hotel, William-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of asking that gentleman to allow himself to be NOMINATED for EAST SYDNEY.

ST. PHILIP'S M. I. SOCIETY.—Debate THIS EVENING at 8 sharp.

WEEKLY LECTURES.—A course of Lectures on the principal Prophecies will be given in St. Luke's Church, Burwood, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS; and in St. Alban's School church, Five Dock, on THURSDAY EVENINGS. Divine Service to commence at half-past 7.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 2[illegible], I. C.—Emergency Meeting, This Evening, at 7 sharp.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, No. 390, E. C., Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.—A Balloting MEETING will take place, THIS DAY, between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. By order of the Committee.

NO. 2 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—A Ballot MEETING for the Election of a Corporal will be held at the Volunteer Office, on THURSDAY, the 20th, at 7.30 p.m. Nominations to be sent in not later than Wednesday, the 19th.
W. C. WINDEYER, Captain.

NATIONAL CRICKET CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of the members of the above Club will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, at B. Palmer's, Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets, at which all members are particularly requested to attend. Business—General and Election of office bearers for ensuing season.
R. HEWITT, Hon. Sec. N.C.C.

NEW SOUTH WALES CO-OPERATIVE COAL MINING COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to effect SALES of this Company's Coal by cargo, either at pit or in Sydney; also, Coke of well-known superior quality, at lowest rates.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SAINT ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—Subscribers to the above Cathedral are reminded that their SUBSCRIPTIONS for the year 1866 are now due. They are respectfully requested to enclose the amount to the honorary secretary, 9, Bridge-street.
Subscriptions from those who have not hitherto subscribed are earnestly solicited.
M. METCALFE, Honorary Secretary.

NEWTOWN CEMETERY.—Persons having Vaults or unoccupied plots of Land in the Cemetery, are informed that a PETITION about to be presented to the Legislative Council, against the closing of the same, now lies at the Office of the Company, 309, George-street, signatures to which will be received daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN W. TARRING, of George-street, Sydney, Toy and Fancy Goods Warehouseman.
Offers, in writing, will be received by the undersigned for the [illegible] of the unexpired [illegible] of the lease of the premises, 350, George-street, with or without the fixtures.
The lease expires on the 31st December, 1870, and the rent is £350 a-year.
The premises consist of a large Shop, with five apartments used as a private residence; and also, four rooms and a cellar to let off to tenants, yielding £236 a-year.
The lease can be seen, and terms known, on application to Messrs. KEEP and PARSONS, 372, George-street, Creditors in the estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, by indenture of assignment and release, bearing date the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, made between CHARLES BROWN, of Sussex-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, commission agent, of the first part, ROBERT EDMUND ALFRED WILKINSON, of Sydney aforesaid, accountant, JOHN CHARLES HUMBY, of Sydney aforesaid, commission agent, and HENRY PRIOR PALSER, of Sydney aforesaid, wholesale grocer, trustees for purposes thereinafter mentioned of the second part, and the several persons and bodies corporate, creditors of the said party of the first part respectively, and whose names are mentioned in the first schedule thereunder written with the amounts due to them respectively of the third part. All and singular the estate, property, stock-in-trade, books of account, book and other debts, sum and sums of money, goods, chattels, and effects whatsoever of the said Charles Brown have been assigned and released unto the said trustees their executors, administrators, and assigns for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Charles Brown. And notice is hereby further given, that the said deed, executed and attested as by law required, is now lying at office of Mr. ROBERT BURDETT SMITH, No. 139, King-street, Sydney aforesaid, for inspection and execution.
Dated at Sydney aforesaid, this seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1866.
CHARLES BROWN.
Witness to the signature of the said Charles Brown—Henry Prince, J.P.
R. E. A. WILKINSON.
JOHN C. HUMBY.
HENRY P. PALSER.
Witness to the signatures of the said Robert Edmund Alfred Wilkinson, John Charles Humby, and Henry Prior Palser—Henry Prince, J.P.

MESSRS. WITHERS and POOLE are requested to send address to Canton Printing Office, Sydney.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

KNIGHT, MICHAEL, formerly of Limerick. Apply Illustrated Sydney News Office.

JALLAND.—THOMAS SHEPPERD. LETTER from G. Hughes. Apply CLARSON, SHALLARD and CO., 140, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MULCAHY.—MARY or JOHANNAH MULCAHY are requested to call or send ADDRESS to T. O'NEILL, opposite Haymarket. Letter of importance.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of C. F. DIRCKS, send your address. T. B. P. M., Jindabyne, Monaro.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, during the present session thereof, for and on behalf of the NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATIVE STEAM TUG COMPANY (limited), for leave to bring in a private BILL to incorporate the said Company, to enable the said Company to have and use a common seal, to hold lands, to sue and be sued in the name of the said Company, and to confer on the said Company such usual provisions as may be necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the business of the said Company.
Dated this 10th day of September A.D. 1866.
BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors for the Bill, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT and Plans of Distribution in the undermentioned Estates, showing dividends as specified, lie for inspection (of all parties interested) at Office of Insolvency, King-street, and will be confirmed as under, if not previously objected to.
Dated 17th September, 1866.
FREDK. THOS. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.
On 27th instant:
GUSTAV WANGENHEIM, first dividend of 6s 8d per £ to concurrent creditors, and payment of a preferent claim in full.
On 4th October next:
WM. GILCHRIST, of Campbelltown, storekeeper, first dividend of 5s 4½d per £ to ditto, and payment of preferent claim in full
CHAS. RICHES, of Condobolin, storekeeper, second dividend of 3d per £.

ESTATE OF ROBERT COULTER, of Penrith, also of Clarence Tunnel, on the Western Railway line, general storekeeper.
FOR SALE BY TENDER.
Lot 1.—PENRITH.—A well assorted stock of grocery, drapery, ironmongery, earthenware, &c., in good condition.
Lot 2.—CLARENCE TUNNEL—on the Western line, (between Nos. 4 and 5 Railway Contracts), a few miles from Hartley—a Slab Store, built upon leasehold land (rent 20s. per annum); also the usual stock of a country storekeeper. The business of this store, which has been recently opened, exceeds £30 a week, the expenses being less than £4.
Written offers for purchase of the above, either for the whole or in separate lots, will be received by the undersigned up to FRIDAY, 28th instant.
Terms can be ascertained and inventories seen at Messrs. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO.'S, George-street; and at the office of
F. T. HUMPHERY, official assignee, 171, Pitt-street.

OUR WAREHOUSE and Stores will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO., General Merchants and Importers, 2, Wynyard-street.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 19th instant. Business RESUMED, as usual, on THURSDAY MORNING. MYERS and CANTOR, Vickery's New Buildings, 114, Pitt street North.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The establishment of the undersigned, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant. W. SABER, 500 and 502 George-street.

NOTICE.—The Stores of the undersigned will be CLOSED TO-MORROW. MOSS and ALLT.

NOTICE.—We have This Day ADMITTED Mr. MORRIS COHEN and Mr. GEORGE J. COHEN as Partners in our business, carried on at Maitland, Sydney, and London. The name of the firm will be as heretofore, DAVID COHEN and CO.
DAVID COHEN.
(by his attorney, L. W. LEVY)
L. W. LEVY.
August 2nd, 1866.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, MARY WILSON, after this date, she having left her home.
EDWARD WILSON, Phillip-street.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person or persons, on or after this date, without my written authority. R. H. EMERSON, King and Stanley streets. Sydney, September 12th.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. REYLING is no longer authorised to collect accounts for the New South Wales Ice Company.

WRECKS RELIEF FUND.—Mrs. BLAND, Mrs. BUTLER, Mrs. LIVINGSTONE,—please call on the undersigned, at 8, Custom House-buildings.
ROBERT T. MOODIE.
JAMES POWELL.

LET TOM come Home immediately,—good news for him.

FOUND, Newfoundland DOG. If not claimed in seven days, will be sold. Mick, Watson's Bay Hotel.

FOUND, a White Curly Poodle DOG. The owner can have it by applying to 148, Sussex-street, by paying expenses. C. SWAIN.

LOST, between Paddington and Woolloomooloo, a Gold BROOCH. Reward given, 117, Palmer-street.

LOST, a Brindle Kangaroo DOG. Reward on return to J. S. DEAN, next Herald Office.

LOST, a Freemason's CERTIFICATE, with other documents; the finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 174, Crown-street South, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, a Bunch of KEYS, in the Domain, on Saturday. 10s. Reward on return of same to Sergeant of Police at the Mint.

LOST, a small Colonial Gold BROOCH, between North Shore and Sydney. The finder will be rewarded by returning it 453, Kent-street, near Druitt-street.

LOST, Sunday evening, from St George's, Upper William-street, PACKET, containing keys, &c. Reward. PIERCE, William-street.

LOST, on Friday, a pair of Gold SPECTACLES, octagonal glasses. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by bringing them to Mr. SIMPSON, Lady of the Lake, Bay-street, Glebe.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Friday, £7 1s 6d. Apply to Mr. SMITH, Book Stall, Sydney Station.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed a Dark Brindle COW, long horns. The above reward will be paid if stolen on conviction; or £1, if strayed, if returned to S. BRIDGEMENT, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

£20 REWARD, upon conviction of the man who drove away from my paddock, Bondi, 8th instant, a Strawberry Poley, Black Poley, Blue COW.
A. K. MACKENZIE.

STRAYED, from my paddock, at Newtown, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, a grey HORSE, branded T on near fore shoulder, with two white fetlocks, fore and hind. A reward will be given on returning him to M. O'BRIEN, St. Peter's, Cook's River.

A GOOD Handwriting or Bookkeeping, one guinea. Sydney Writing Institute, 726, George-street.

COFFEE roasted and ground. Pepper and Spices ground and dressed, at REDGATE'S Mills, Woolloomooloo.

CORNS SPEEDILY REMOVED by the infallible Solvent, prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

F. CUNNINGHAME, Steam Printer, Account Book Maker, Paper Ruler, &c., 184, PITT STREET.

FOR HIRE, Carriages, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c. G. KISS, Bourke-st., corner Elizabeth and King sts.

FUTURE PROSPECTS, advice in regard to, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 204, Pitt-st., op. Theatre.

GARDENS laid out and kept in order. D. C., 108, South Head Road.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

GEORGE FOX and CO., General Carriers, 479, George-street.
Express Van for Goulburn This Day.
Ditto for Orange on Thursday.
Ditto for Bathurst on Wednesday.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

KENT HOUSE.—Dr. EMANUEL extracts teeth before 9 a.m. and after 6 p.m. Ladies can consult Dr. Emanuel at his private residence, appointing the hour. Address corner of Bathurst-st. West, and Kent-st. S.

MILTON HOUSE, Ashfield Boarding Establishment for Families. J. C. Gius, 162, Pitt-street.

MRS. HAMMOND, Dressmaker, No. 7, Wynyard-square.

MAGAZINE DES MODES, 149, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-st. Mrs. EDWARDS, from the Misses Johnston, milliners and dressmakers by special appointment to her Majesty and Royal Family, Dover-st., Piccadilly, London.

REMOVED.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

REMOVAL.—G. S. LEATHES, Wine and Spirit Merchant, to 13, Jamison-street.

STAMMERING CURED.—Mr. C. OLIVER has arrived from England, and will see patients at No. 30, Jamison-st.

SMITH'S Shirt Manufactory REMOVED from Park-street to 312, George-street, near Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE Cured without extraction, no cure no pay, by J. USHER, Medical Galvanist, 214, Palmer-st.

THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st., oppo. North Toogood's.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE.—Head Master, Rev. H. S. MILLARD, M.A.
The next Quarter will commence on THURSDAY, October 4. There will be vacancies for boarders. For particulars of terms, &c., apply to Rev. H. S. MILLARD.

VISITORS TO ROCKHAMPTON will find a quiet and comfortable Home at the Clarendon Hotel, Bolsover-street. Terms moderate. Mrs. M'Allister.

WATER SUPPLY.—Water laid on at reduced rates. W. G. ROBINSON, plumber, &c., 150, Phillip-st.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

£600 TO LEND on freehold property; moderate interest. Hearne, 291, Upper Palmer-street.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.—Queensland Treasury Bills 10 per cent., New Zealand Government Debentures 8 per cent.
J. MULLENS, Share Broker, 131, Pitt-street.

SHARES FOR SALE,—
Commercial Bank
Bank of New South Wales
Joint Stock Bank
Hunter River New Steam
Pacific Insurance
New South Wales Marine Insurance.
W. CHATFIELD, 382, George-street.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, bills discounted; advances made on deeds, bonded warrants, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted. A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully-illustrated publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. Its contents embrace the best works of

Sir Walter Scott, Bart.	Watts Phillips
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and many other eminent authors; splendidly illustrated by the most celebrated artists, including
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Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Education and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.
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CARTES-DE-VISITE, 3 for 5s. A correct portrait guaranteed at Schroder's, 645, George-st., Haymarket.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King st.

FIRST-CLASS Portraits at the reduced prices, at MILLIGANS'S Portrait Rooms, King street.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—2, 5s.; 4, 7s. 6d.; 6, 10s.; 12, 15s., at MILLIGAN, BROTHERS, 84, King-street, next City Bank.

THE HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY (Limited).—This Company is now in a position to supply Illuminating Kerosene Oil, both at their Stores in Sydney, and at their Works at Little Hartley.
Any persons requiring oil are requested to apply, either personally or by letter, to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, Spring street, or at the Works, at Little Hartley, addressed to the Manager, when their orders will be promptly attended to.

NEW JEWELLERY, PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have just received a very elegant assortment of the newest and most fashionable Jewellery, comprising:—
Fine oval Brooches, with aqua-marine amethyst, and topaz, set round with pearls
Miniature brooches, of beautiful patterns, with lifting flowers; florentine and mosaic brooches, children's brooches, gold bracelets in variety, gold crosses, new pendant earrings, flower earrings, diamond and gem rings, diamond lockets, gold guard chains, brooch and necklet chains, gold crosses
Gentlemen's scarf slides, with diamonds and other precious stones; shirt studs, sleeve links; albert chains and guard chain, newest patterns; London-made wedding and guard rings, 22 carat; and numerous other articles.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

NEW GOODS, ex MAIL STEAMER.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to invite an inspection of a choice importation, selected in Paris by Mr. H. Flavelle in July last, of Ladies' EARRINGS, in Opals, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Pearls; also, Onyx Cameo (Camées durs) Brooches, Gems of Art, Diamond and Ruby Bracelet, Gentlemen's Dress Shirt Studs, Buttons, &c.
354, George-street.

MARINE and FIELD BINOCULARS.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. have received, ex Mail, a large supply of first-class Binoculars, of all sizes, selected in Paris from the best makers, by Mr. H. Flavelle.
The new Panoramic Binocular, by Darlot.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street.

SINGER'S PATENT NIGHT COMPASS, in various patterns, can be had of C. COWLES, sole agent for the above and other compasses. Trade supplied at very low prices. 75, Market-street East.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed Fine FLOUR, from superior wheat; good Seconds, Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 16s; seconds, 13s; maize flour 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

FLOUR.—Magary's superfine ex Wonga, Nile, and Lass of Gawler. J. HENRIQUES and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's superfine Household and Seconds. BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Golden Gate Brand, prime quality, in 50-lb bags. BEILBY and SCOTT.

COLONIAL BACON.—For SALE, by the undersigned, a small shipment of Solomon, Vindin, and Co.'s favourite brand.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ACKNOWLEDGED the finest Food in the World.—Kingsford's Oswego Prepared CORN.

MILK.—Milk, pure, 6d per quart, delivered twice a day. J. L. SMALL, 41, Chippen-st., Chippendale.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SALE, a Billiard-Bagatelle TABLE, price £13. Apply Limerick Arms, Bank-street, Chippendale.

DUNPHY'S STOUT ex late arrivals, on SALE by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Hunter-street.

CURRANTS, fine new fruit, on SALE by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

WHISKY.—Preston's, and Glenforth's, in glass. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

XXX LONDON STOUT, Bass's ALE, 8s per doz. qrts. 316, Pitt-st., near Bathurst st.

FAMILIES supplied with all kinds of Wines, Spirits, Beers, Teas, Groceries, and every description of Oilmen's Stores of the best quality, and at the lowest price. S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street, opp. Markets.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

BRICKS. BRICKS. BRICKS.—50,000 first-class, for SALE. F. CROFT, Camperdown.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

4000 CASKS Portland Cement, various brands, all guaranteed. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Plain Iron, Gospel Oak, 26 and 28 gauge. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

SLATES, 16 x 8, 16 x 10, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 22 x 12, 24 x 12. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron, all sizes; and Galvanized Tiles. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood Shingles, Cedar. W. Jolly and Co., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Dray Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Posts, Rails, and Palings. W. JOLLY and CO.

SHINGLES—best Lake Macquarie and Hawke's Bay. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHIP'S AWNING, second-hand, 30 x 40, price 60s, cash. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

COAL, Wood, Charcoal, Breeze, and Coke, as usual. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHINGLES—several lots for SALE, very cheap, to close accounts, from 12s 6d per 1000. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

POSTS and RAILS, Palings, Slabs, and Laths. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, PARCEL DELIVERY WAGGON; also, light Hooded Phaeton, &c.; Ginger-beer Cart, Broughams, &c.; second-hand Wheels. LILLY'S Coach Factory, Elizabeth-street South.

FOR SALE, a Milch GOAT, just kidded. 40, Lower Fort-street.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second-hand, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR Light American Waggon and Harness, complete, price £30 the lot. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-st.

LLAMA for SALE (quite a pet), for ornamenting a park or grounds. £10. GIBSON'S, Pitt street.

QUIET MARE, Buggy, and Harness, £36 the lot. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

PAIR of powerful Carriage HORSES, 5 years old, 16 hands, price £70. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

STALLIONS for SALE (by order of the Executors of the late David Johnston, Esq., George's Hall), that magnificent imported Yorkshire Coaching Horse, PROVIDENCE, whose stock are unsurpassed in the colony; also, a very superior heavy Clydesdale HORSE, 5 years old. The above horses are for positive sale, in consequence of the death of Mr. Johnston. On view at GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome PONY, 3 years old, and very quiet. FORD'S Stores, Park-street.

FOR SALE, good PONY, Spring CART, and HARNESS. W. P. HOINS, Grocer, 194, Crown-street.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts for SALE or Hire. NORFOLK'S, Castlereagh and Market streets.

R. NORFOLK has some useful Saddle and Buggy HORSES for SALE. Stables, Castlereagh and Market streets.

NEGRETTI RAMS (imported) for SALE. BUCHAN THOMSON, Bligh-street.

RAMS FOR SALE, at Collaroy, yearlings and 2 years old, price £2 10s. to £5. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect before the 10th October, after which date they will be shorn.
ROWLAND J. TRAILL.
Collaroy, August.

STORE CATTLE, Clarence River.—For SALE, 1000 BULLOCKS, 2 to 7 years old.
1000 COWS, 2 to 7 years old.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

1000 VERY superior BULLOCKS, on the Clarence
500 ditto ditto, M'Intyre
Several mixed herds, near the border.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.
New South Wales.
On the Bogan, with from 10,000 to 20,000 sheep
On the Namoi, with 20,000 sheep
On the Castlereagh, with sheep and cattle
On the Gwyder, with ditto ditto
On the Clarence, with ditto.
And in Queensland, on Peak Downs, the Mackenzie, the Isaacs, and various other places, with from 12,000 to 20,000 sheep, and small lots of cattle, but in all cases the stations are very lightly stocked.
CORNISH and HAY, Treasury-buildings.

STOCK,
SHEEP.
On the Castlereagh, ewes and wethers
On the Bogan, ditto ditto
On the Macquarie, ditto ditto
On the Namoi, ditto ditto
On the M'Intyre, wethers.
And in Queensland, on Darling Downs, and the Burnett district.
CATTLE.
In the Liverpool Plains and New England districts, New South Wales, and several excellent lots in Queensland.
CORNISH and HAY.

FOR SALE.—2000 Bullocks and 1000 Cows, on the Richmond, from one of the best herds in the district.
On the Condamine, 2000 Bullocks and 2000 Cows, first class cattle.
A small lot of 300 near Wellington; 10,000 Ewes, Darling Downs, unshorn.
5000 store Wethers, Wellington, unshorn.
CORNISH and HAY, Treasury-buildings.

FOR SALE.—Small STATION, on Maneroo, with 5000 Sheep and 600 Cattle.
CORNISH and HAY, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to effect sales by auction of stock or stations placed in their hands for disposal.
CORNISH and HAY.
September 15.

TOY AND FANCY BUSINESS.—To be disposed of, an old-established SHOP, situate 87, King-street, between Pitt and George streets. Apply on the premises.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To be DISPOSED OF, a first-class HOTEL in the town of Bowen. The house is situated in the centre of the town, and contains
Three sitting-rooms, and
Nine bedrooms;
Bowling saloon
Stables, and
Stock-yard.
Also a building suitable for a large store or warehouse.
The buildings occupy half-an-acre of ground, in the best position in Bowen.
Also the unexpired term of Lease for three years and ten months, at a nominal ground rent.
Apply to SEAWARD, MARSH, and CO.

FOR SALE, two acres LAND, at Manly Beach; ten Shares Newcastle C. O. Steam Tug Company, paying 12½ per cent. dividend.
H. MOON, Duguid's Wharf.

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THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AT KIAMA.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

Whilst on a private visit in the electorate at the end of last week, the constituents of Mr. Parkes availed themselves of the opportunity for holding a public interview with him; and, brief as was the notice given, a large number assembled at the Courthouse, Kiama, on Saturday evening, under the presidency of the Mayor (Mr. John Black).

Having been introduced by the chairman, and, after the cheers with which he was received had subsided,

Mr. Parkes said: So unexpectedly do I find myself amongst you that, up to a late hour yesterday, I was not certain that I should be able to meet you to-night in this place. I find myself here for an object quite different from others that have brought me among you on previous occasions. I came from purely private motives to discharge a duty of a personal character; but some of my friends seemed to think it would be just as well if we met together and held some intercourse upon matters of public interest. I appear before you this evening in a two-fold relationship; I am here not only as your representative, but also as a Minister of the Crown, and in that capacity as a representative of the whole country. In former addresses I only stood before you as your member, but to-night I may perhaps be pardoned if I speak on some subjects with more circumspection, and on others with what may appear a greater assumption of knowledge than was apparent on those previous occasions. I am desirous of speaking to you this evening on two or three questions, which I think are of great concern to the country at the present time, and which I think ought to be submitted for your examination and serious thought. Wishing to speak with care and circumspection upon these matters, you will pardon me if my address is not so animated as it may be at other times. Since I was in Kiama in January last I have had the advantage of seeing a much larger portion of the country than I had seen before. Some of you may be aware that since then I have travelled over the country from Sydney to the River Murray, visiting many of the most important districts on the route. I have always thought that it was the duty of a Minister to make himself personally acquainted with the country when called upon to assist in governing it. This is no new idea of mine; I have held that opinion for many years. I endeavoured to press it upon the public long ago, and since holding office I have attempted, as far as my opportunities would allow, to carry it out. It has occurred to me, whilst thinking on this subject, that it was far wiser for a Minister, by personal observation, by inquiry, and by bringing himself into contact with all classes of the people, to gain a knowledge of the real state of the country, of its resources, and of the improvements it may be possible to introduce, than to bury himself within the four walls of his office doing business that more properly devolves upon his clerical subordinates. I think this will be concurred in by most persons who have thought on the subject. As I have said, I have seen a good deal of the country since I have had the honour of holding office, and what I have seen has raised the country, as to its capabilities and the destiny which appears to be before it, very much in my estimation. We know that a few years ago it was the fashion to describe this colony of New South Wales, even when it included Queensland on the north and Victoria on the south, as only fitted for the rearing of fine wool—as a country entirely unfitted for the settlement of a large population. Never in the world, I think, was a greater libel passed upon the natural resources of any country. I have travelled over a district in this country of 100 miles in a straight line, which I believe contains—almost every acre of it—as rich agricultural soil as any under the sun; I mean that portion of the country on the Upper Murray. I am more than ever convinced that the territory which we occupy within the limits defined by the Constitution Act is so rich in its various resources that it is capable of sustaining a great population, and is destined to be the seat of a very great nation. The state of this country, however, at the present time, is one of great perplexity; for, maintaining as I do, that it is wondrously rich, that its capabilities are hardly yet understood by anybody, that its resources are to a great extent sealed up, I am, at the same time, bound to admit that there is among the population at the present time, considerable stagnation in industrial operations, and in particular cases serious distress. I say that is a state of great perplexity. Something must be radically wrong, and I am inclined to think the cause of this state of things is entirely of an abnormal character, arising out of a disjointed and unnatural condition of the population. I think we have, at the present time, for the extent of our population, an altogether inordinate number of persons unfitted for the work of colonisation. We have a large class of persons who may be described as forming the *debris* of a former state of things, and another large class that has flown in upon us partly through the other colonies with the influx of adventurers for gold—persons of unsettled habits, not inclined to take up any habitual industry, persons who, to a large extent, are addicted to a vagrant kind of life, whilst we have unfortunately among our native population many who, owing to the peculiar pursuits of the country, have grown up without that regular discipline which is only to be obtained by some fixed and defined calling in life, and, at the same time, have grown up without the means of religious instruction or a common education. I think from these three classes come the inordinate number of persons living upon the industrious and frugal, either becoming inmates of our benevolent asylums, hanging about our streets without productive employment, or, more unhappily still, incarcerated in our over-crowded gaols. For the state of things to which I have adverted I see no remedy but a well regulated, continuous, but not very large introduction of a superior class of new population. I see no remedy except by wise measures in populating these rich lands, not by those unfitted to make them productive, but by frugal, industrious, and provident men and women. If we are in difficulties now by reason of our large expenditure upon public improvements we cannot get out of those difficulties by imposing new taxes upon the mere handful of people we have here. We can only get out of them by increasing our population, so that there will be a large labour power to develop the resources of the country, and to meet its exigencies. (Cheers.) Since I was here in January last, which measures the term of my official life, I have heard very little directly from you as my constituents, but I know your eyes have been fixed upon the course I have been taking. The Government to which I have the honour to belong, have, for a period of the time which they had held office, enjoyed what is called a Parliamentary recess, and during such a period as that the proceedings of a Government cannot be very fully known to the country at large, because the difficulties of administrative action are very little seen by the public at the time that action is taken, and only become known by some accident or chance circumstances perhaps many months, possibly many years afterwards. It is only by some prominent measure or act that public attention is in any degree directed to the proceedings of Government when Parliament is not in session. But I think the Government during this time, if all things were known, would be entitled to some credit for a careful, steady, and honest administration of affairs, a desire to invigorate and purify the public service, and by all prudential means to economise the public revenues. But Parliament is now in session, and though it has not been in session very long, the Government, I think, has been more successful than any previous Administration in the things which they have actually done in the Parliament of the country. As some of you will be aware, we have introduced several measures, which have been loudly demanded for years, and those measures being passed have now become the law of the land. I allude to those reformatory measures intended to meet a part of the difficulty to which I have just adverted. We have passed a Juvenile Reformatory Act, an Industrial Schools Act, and an Act which has been, I think, to some extent misunderstood, but intended for a wise and benevolent purpose—that for dealing with incorrigible petty offenders. By one of these Acts, which will be almost immediately put in force, reformatory treatment will be provided for all those young offenders who, up to this period, have been confined with the hardened aggressors against the laws in the common gaols of the country. Any thoughtful person who has employed his mind in estimating the value of a human life will be enabled to see at once the great advantage to the country, and the blessing to these unfortunate boys and girls, which will accrue from dealing with them separately from the criminal classes of the country. We have carried another Act for establishing industrial schools of two classes, some public and some private, for the purpose of educating and rearing as virtuous men and women the poor, abandoned, and destitute children who have none to look after them, and who, without such provision, must inevitably sink into the pit of ruin. We have carried this third Act intended to deal with those cases of inveterate and incorrigible petty offenders who are now almost constantly passing in and out of our gaols, and who, under the provisions of this Act, will be sent to some place where they will be kept in safety, provided for, and possibly be reformed, so that they may return to some peaceful pursuit in society. All these are valuable measures, of which any Government holding the reins of power might to some extent be proud. If these bills, however, reflect credit upon any one, it is upon the First Minister of the Administration, my hon. and learned friend Mr. Martin. That gentleman, and I think it only fair to make this statement, was the first man in this country who advocated measures of this kind, so far back as fifteen years ago, before any other voice in the country had been raised on behalf of these deserted classes. Mr. Martin, then quite a young man, introduced a bill very similar to the one which now, as First Minister, he has had the honour and satisfaction of carrying into law. The present Administration has it in contemplation to introduce almost immediately other measures carrying out these social reforms—one, for example, amending the laws relating to lunacy, by which better provision will be made for the treatment of these unhappy persons, a provision more consistent with the proper administration of justice; also a bill for amending and consolidating the laws relating to gaols, by which the gaol population, which is now a very large one, may be made in some measure to contribute towards their own support. It must never be forgotten by any one of you, that out of your pockets, whilst pursuing your ordinary avocations, comes the money necessary to support these persons, who, for offences against the laws, have found their way into the gaols; but it is only justice to you to endeavour to turn their labour to account, so as to be productive of a portion of the expense of their punishment. But what is the more important, is that it is only just to these unhappy persons themselves, because of all the states of existence known to humanity a state of compulsory idleness is the most painful, and the most likely to lead to mischief. If the law gives the Government power to deprive offenders of their liberty, it ought to stop there, and ought not to give them the power to compel those persons to wear their lives listlessly away without intelligent and useful employment. During my recent journey I endeavoured, in all centres of population, to visit the gaols as well as the schools, the hospitals, and other public institutions of the country; and I cannot describe to you the feeling of surprise, pain, and bewilderment that forced itself upon me on seeing in some places hundreds of able-bodied human beings cooped up, and standing listlessly, day after day, month after month, like wild beasts within four walls. If we have a right to confine them we ought to treat them at least as intelligent beings, and turn their labour to some reasonable and profitable employment. Up to this period a practice has prevailed in the expenditure of this country to which I must advert for a moment in detail, for the purpose of explaining another measure which it is intended to introduce into Parliament. The Parliament has given grants to hospitals, to mechanics' institutions, and kindred institutions, either for charitable or educational objects; but these grants, amounting to a very large sum every year, have been given without any means of supervision or inspection. They have been handed over to irresponsible persons, and the Government, as the guardians of the public revenue, have exercised no power over the expenditure, and, in fact, have had no knowledge of the manner in which these grants were applied. It is intended to introduce a measure to empower the Government to institute a rigid inspection and supervision over the expenditure of all these grants, so that if a grant is given to a hospital we shall have the power of seeing that it is properly applied; and so if a grant is made to some public institution, such as a literary society or mechanics' institute, the Government will be in a position to enforce its application to the purpose for which it is intended. I may mention that in several instances where large grants have been given for these latter purposes the committees who obtained possession of them have after a time sold the buildings, books, and other property, and the institutions which were reared partly, or to a considerable extent, by these grants have been abandoned and lost sight of. I think that ought not to be the case. If public money is to be applied for these purposes, it ought to be secured in some manner, so that the public shall derive continued advantages from the expenditure. Two other questions of a more exciting character than these, though certainly not of more interest, have already turned up in Parliament; I mean the question of State-aid to religion, and the question of public education. This question of State-aid to religion, it will be remembered, was one with regard to which I told you when re-elected, the present Administration intended to take no action as a Government; it was to be left in the position of what is called an open question, and I think we have carried out this intention pretty faithfully. The question is still before Parliament, and likely to remain so for some considerable time, as the various and many stages through which it has yet to pass before it can carried into law will afford numerous opportunities for opposition. I dare say some of you who read the papers have noticed that there has already been a good deal of discussion on the question; but the question itself is only carried over the first stage, and before it has got over the other seven or eight stages you may expect to hear a great deal more of it. Last evening, this question was one of the orders of the day, and it was expected by every member of the House that it would come on for discussion some time during the night; but through the unexplained absence of the leader of this movement, Mr. Macpherson, who was standing just outside, when he should have been inside the Chamber, there were only nineteen members present, and the House was counted out, there being no quorum. Mr. Macpherson, who thus accidentally got the House counted out, immediately thought there was a conspiracy against the motion, notwithstanding that his discomfiture was owing to his own bodily, or it may be mental, absence. I have not much to say upon this question, but I cannot in sufficiently strong terms express my regret and sorrow that it should have been brought forward. I believe it is utterly impossible to reimpose a law of this kind even if the country were admitted to be equally divided on the question. But my opinion is that the opponents to giving any portion of the revenues of this country in aid of religious worship are in a large majority; but even if the country is equally divided upon the question, it is inconceivable that one-half will ever yield to another half on a question of this kind which, in all ages, has stirred men's passions to the inmost depths, and led to the strongest animosities and conflicts. I therefore greatly regret that the question should have been brought forward. I believe it is not for the interest of religion that it should again be the law of the land; for I maintain that you would have a greater vitality in the propagation of the Gospel and more zealous servants in every pulpit, if they depended upon their own activity and zeal for the support of the people. The Government has also introduced a measure to make better provision for public education—a measure, of which, from the office I hold I have the honour to take charge. This measure seeks, I think, in a large and liberal spirit to deal with the question. It attempts to take a course which shall lead to a greater economy of the public funds and to a greater efficiency in the means of instruction. At present education in this country is supported by very large, I might say munificent, grants from the Legislature. This year no less a sum than £80,000 was voted for expenditure under the two Boards of National and Denominational schools. When we reflect that even in the mother country, with so large a population, the highest sum voted under the Privy Council system was £840,000, the grant for this country appears to me to be a munificent one. The money thus voted has been expended by what are called the National Board of Education and the Denominational School Board, and the consequence has been that in very many instances two or three schools have been established where one would have been sufficient. Now, if you employ two or three servants to do the work of one, you will find it excessively expensive, whatever business you are carrying on, however profitable that business, or however large your property, and if you continue the system your means will decrease rapidly. That is what the Education Boards do. They employ two or three teachers to instruct a number of children that would scarcely form one tolerably sized school. In these small schools the teacher must have a small remuneration, and the consequence is inevitably inefficiency on his part, and inferiority in the quality of the instruction imparted; so that instead of one good school, with an able master, you have two or three in unnatural competition with inefficient men at their head, and both the public and the children have been the sufferers. One direct object of the Government bill is to give the sanction of the Government only to one school until there are children enough to support two, so that the revenue may not be wasted as long as the majority of the children receive no education at all. Some opposition has been raised to this measure, but from what I know of the state of public feeling I am certain that it will be carried, and become the law of the country. The opposition that has arisen is, I am sorry to say, by the Catholic clergy in the city of Sydney. I wish to speak of the clergy of this Church or those of any other Church with the greatest possible respect, but I am here to speak my honest thoughts to those who like honest thoughts spoken openly, and I do not hesitate to say that these gentlemen meet this measure in an unwise spirit, and are defeating their own ends, for, if successful in getting the measure thrown out, I am as certain as I stand here that they will have to submit to one before another year of a character still less favourable to their own ends. The growing public opinion is in favour of one common system of schools, and the reason must be obvious, for by no other system that can be devised would it be possible to carry education to the whole of the children of the country. Our revenues are not sufficiently large for it to be possible for the Government to devise any system that would include even a large proportion of the children, except by one common system of schools open to all sects and to all conditions. At the present time, for every child that is educated, there are two left without instruction; and so long as we have this fearful state of things, it is not only absurd, but actually wicked in the person who foresees these results, to advocate any system that would waste the education revenues of the country. I feel that by every discussion, by every repulse of the cause, by every advance forward, and by every shock that may send the cause backward, the belief will grow, and strengthen, and widen. But our only way of carrying out public education is to have one class of non-sectarian schools, open to the whole of the children of the country. (Cheers.) So much for measures which have been introduced, or are on the eve of introduction. Something has gone abroad of an intention to initiate other measures. I have seen an announcement made in newspapers repeatedly, and that announcement was taken up and parodied in the manifesto of a well-known public man the other day, that the Government intended to make some very important changes in the land law of the country. Indeed, some of the newspapers have heralded the news that some alteration was to be effected which would result in entirely annulling what is known as "free selection." Well, if anything of this kind is brewing, all I can say is that I have not heard of it. I think, however, if there had been any conspiracy of this kind I should have got a glimpse of it. But my reply is I have not seen the wolf, and I do not believe he is in the fold yet. This is one instance of how one or two persons can set afloat a cry of "wolf" which possibly arises from "the wish being father to the thought." I dare say there are gentlemen in the country who would be very glad to see the Government committing some mistake of this kind, but I do not think the commission is very probable, and I fear those gentlemen have not established such a reputation in the country for the fidelity of their warnings as to be credited should the wolf actually come under other auspices. I do not for a moment pretend to say that the law regulating the administration of the public lands is satisfactory to me; it is not. I think, notwithstanding the approval which I gave to the passing of the present land laws,—and I gave them support in all their leading provisions—a great advance might be made in facilitating the settlement of industrious families upon the lands. I think several things might be done which would improve the present law, and it may be before any long time that this subject will receive the attention of public men. All I mean to convey to you is that so far as my own knowledge extends, nothing of the kind answering to the rumours alluded to is in contemplation at the present time. Even the people of Kiama, who I believe are at present about the most fortunately circumstanced portion of the colony, because you all must admit that butter has been ruling high—[A voice: "It's going down low"]—Well you cannot live in prosperity for ever—you must have some occasional change. But even persons so fortunately situated as you are, with the price of butter high, must be aware that considerable difficulties have beset the colony of late. You must have heard, and many must be acquainted with the circumstance, that one of the severest panics ever known has been disturbing the monetary relations of the great capital of the mother country; in consequence of which disturbance, and also in consequence of the embarrassment of the sister colony of Queensland, considerable difficulties have beset the administration of affairs in this country, and it is only fair that these difficulties should be borne in mind whenever the action of the Government is under consideration, because at a time of this kind many things must be left undone which would be accomplished if it were not for those monetary derangements, and for the extreme difficulty that exists now and has existed for a considerable time past in disposing of the public securities of this country. The question of retrenchment, of which you have heard something from me before, is closely connected with that of the financial condition of the country. Since the present administration has been in office, much attention has been bestowed upon the state of the Civil Service of the country. Several laborious inquiries have been made, and several schemes have been considered with a view to reducing the public expenditure; but here again your own experience will come to your assistance, and enable you to see that it is at all times much easier to enlarge expenditure than to curtail it. The expenditure of this country is certainly very large, and it has appeared to me, as it appears to me now, excessive in comparison with the producing capabilities of the country. This expenditure has grown up to its present dimensions certainly not under the present Administration—certainly not with the consent I think of any of its members. I myself have generally been opposed as a member of the Legislature to all increases of expenditure; but it has grown up to its present very large proportions in a manner amazingly rapid since the inauguration of responsible Government some ten or eleven years ago. This machinery is now in operation, but contemporaneously with this expenditure there has gone on a scattered settling of the country. All over that wide territory known as the Riverine district there has spread just sufficient population to require the organisation of Courts of justice, of police, post offices, and all those other appliances of Government that follow civilisation. The spread of population in this thin and scattered manner in this enormous territory has brought into play a machinery of expenditure that it is extremely difficult to withdraw or reduce. In looking over the police arrangements of the country, and considering the circumstances I have just alluded to, it is surprising what difficulties rise up to singling out any particular post that can be abolished. Even now almost every week there are fresh applications for new police stations in these outlying districts, and it is not surprising that men scattered in small communities, who have to ride fifty miles to get a paltry case disposed of by a bench of magistrates, should be anxious to have a Bench and a police force somewhat nearer. One evil that arises out of the state of society so scattered is, that just in proportion as the people are dispersed is the necessity greater that they should have protection; for if men's lives and property are liable to be infringed upon in thickly-peopled districts, much more are they so liable in these thinly-populated districts; so that there is brought into play a machinery for police purposes and the administration of Justice, which is sufficiently comprehensive to manage almost as many millions of persons as we have hundreds of thousands. Yet it is extremely difficult to know how to reduce this kind of expenditure. The principles upon which the present Government are anxious to reduce expenditure are these: that in every instance where it is practicable to dispense with services, we should do so; that we should have as efficient persons as can be obtained, from various classes, to perform the duties, and that every man shall have a sufficient amount of duty to perform; that we should pay these persons as well as they are paid in private employment, but in no degree beyond that. We have been endeavouring to devise some plan by which a systematic reduction could be carried out, and if we remain in office sufficiently long, I think we shall succeed, after due inquiry and experience, in reducing expenditure to a great extent, without impairing the efficiency of the public service. I just now said something of the difficulties of the present time arising out of the great monetary panic in England, and the derangements in one of the sister colonies, and in part arising also from causes which are deep-seated among ourselves, and to which I have briefly alluded—I mean the abnormal condition of the population and other similar causes. It may become a question, in shaping the policy of this country in future, and at no very remote day, whether the Government should any longer depend upon the broken periodical assistance which is now obtained from the various banking institutions of the country; whether it would not be a wise course to establish in this country a Government bank of issue. I do not think any such measure as this should be resorted to to meet any temporary difficulty, or simply as a measure of emergency; but I say the difficulties of the present time and the difficulties which have beset the administration of affairs in this country at different periods are sufficient to suggest to reflecting persons whether it would not be consistent with a wise view of our policy to consider the propriety of establishing some great institution of this kind, which, while it would be of service to the Government itself, would be of still greater service to the population in regulating the monetary transactions of the country. Speaking for myself alone, I think this is a question that will have to be very seriously approached, and that its discussion will yet lead to the adoption of some plan of the kind based upon sound principles of public finance, not only in this colony, but in the whole of the Australian group, and the sooner public attention is turned towards this difficult question the better. Looking to the amazing riches of this country, to the elements of political power that surround us as an intelligent people, we ought not to be satisfied with the existing state of things. I have just said that one of the most important questions in considering our way out of the present difficulties is that of immigration—of enlarging the population of the country on some judicious plan, some well-regulated system suited to the circumstances of the colony. I do not believe that any scheme of finance would be sufficient to restore this country to a healthy state, without some sound and well considered provision for regulating steadily and permanently an increase of the population. I have thought that if we could devise some system by which all persons coming to this country at their own expense could be repaid the cost of their passages by grants of land available on their landing or at any time afterwards, and the scheme were so enlarged as to include advances of money to those immigrants who had not the means of paying their passages on the condition that when the advances were repaid they should have land in return for such repayments—such a system would work so as to bring a supply of new population selected by our own agents with a single regard to fitness for colonising purposes, without exhausting the revenues of the country and without cost to us of any kind, except the diminution of the large extent of land now held under the authority of the Crown; and taking that land so as to convert it to the best of all uses—making it productive for the sustentation of the population of the country. No doubt, New South Wales labours under disadvantages such as are peculiar to a colony. Every country which is dependent upon some other is shorn of those rights which belong to all dominant countries. This colony being in the position of a dependency has no power outside its own shores, not even to settle a dispute with another colony, if that dispute is of a complicated and difficult character. To this extent the colony must labour under serious disadvantages. At the present time, as is well known, there is a very serious dispute between New South Wales and Victoria as to the traffic across the river Murray; and it is impossible to adjust that dispute upon the most practicable of the bases suggested, simply because the Imperial Government has rendered it illegal to accede to the terms that, under all the circumstances, seem the most desirable. The colony having no power to deal with other countries, labours under disadvantages that will be felt at every step when dealing with our external trade and commerce; but we are free enough within our own limits. With respect to all powers of internal government and development, it would be impossible for any nation to be more free; and with these great powers to enable us to dispose of our lands and develope our mineral and other resources, it will be our own fault if we do not make progress equal to that of any other of the colonies of the Australian group. I trust that by wise legislation, by the introduction of sound measures, and by the support those measures will obtain from the Parliament and the people, much will be done towards placing the whole administration of our affairs upon a more satisfactory and beneficial basis. I hope to be privileged to assist in bringing about this result, and if I have any desire to continue in the position I have now the honour to occupy, it is that I may in the course of time, with your support, and with the support of intelligent men in the Parliament of the country, be able to do something towards bringing the affairs of the colony into a healthy and prosperous condition. I think our prospects are by no means discouraging. Notwithstanding the period of heavy affliction we have had to pass through, notwithstanding adverse seasons and serious drawbacks, notwithstanding the ineffective administration of the lands in some respects, and notwithstanding the unprofitable employment of the people, the errors in our industrial economy, and some injudicious legislation, I think the prospects of the country are still satisfactory and assuring. We have a British population, composed almost entirely of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, with a far smaller infusion of any foreign element than other colonies. We have then a good foundation, and if, in reinforcing our population, we maintain the British character of the colony, cultivate that self-reliance and those hardy and generous virtues that have distinguished our united nations, I think we cannot fail to promote the secure and healthy progress of the colony, so as to lead it up into a State of which our children may be proud. (Cheers.)

Dr. Taylor passed some encomiums upon the character of Mr. Parkes's efforts as a public man to promote the welfare and interests of the people, and especially commended the Education Bill now before Parliament, and concluded by moving "That Mr. Parkes still retained the confidence of the electors of the district of Kiama."

Mr. James Colley, J.P., seconded the motion, believing that Mr. Parkes's course of action on the whole had been highly satisfactory, and that he enjoyed the confidence of the electorate to an unprecedented degree. He approved of the idea of a national bank, of retrenchment, of immigration, and said the Government ought not to enter upon any great public works under present circumstances; at the same time he thought those works in course of construction ought to be carried forward. As to the Kiama harbour works, he thought abundance of money had been voted, if it been properly expended, and the work had not been left to incompetent persons. As it was, £30,000 had been lost and the harbour spoilt. The Government had no right to make the harbour worse than it was. They ought now to make it as good as it was at first, or to improve it, and he did not see how this was to be done except by completing the work or removing every stone they had put there.

The motion was put and carried unanimously—the result being received with loud cheers.

Mr. Parkes thanked the electors for this expression of confidence in him as their representative, and remarked that it must be highly consolatory to the heart of every public man who took part in the turmoil of politics, and experienced its seasons of difficulty, danger, and despondency, to believe that he had the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and coming from the hands of this constituency, from whom he (Mr. Parkes) had received peculiar favours, the present expression was conveyed in a manner the most gratifying. One thing (he continued) I intended to say in my address, which I inadvertently omitted. It was in relation to the opposition manifested by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church to the Education Bill. I intended to say, with a desire that it may be made known to the country, that I have good reason to believe that that opposition did not extend to the intelligent laity of the Church, because a large number of laymen of that Church have come or written to me imploring the Government to adhere to their bill, and some of them have waited upon me personally—men amongst the most influential in the Church—entreating me as the Minister in charge of the bill to carry out the system it provided for as a means of saving them from a tyrannical interference with their duties as parents. I wish to say this because I think it ought to be known. I have reason to believe that the lay members of the Roman Catholic Church are in favour of this general system of education, and if I wanted proof of that I should find it in the fact that where there was no interference with Catholic parents, and the same with regard to parents belonging to Protestant Churches, they sent their children where they were likely to receive the best education without any other consideration. I find the children of Catholic parents as well as the children of Protestant parents of the Church of England, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches attending the National schools now established in the country in as large proportion as there are persons in those respective denominations in relation to the whole population. That is a conclusive and unanswerable proof that the parents themselves have no objection to their children being educated side by side with the children of other persuasions, provided they receive a sound education from the hands of a person capable of giving it. I say this with the greatest respect to the clergy of all denominations, but I wish to express my great regret that they from any particular mistaken sense of duty should stand in the way of a system of popular education by mixed schools, that affords the only means by which education can be carried to the whole population, and especially to the scattered people of the interior. I raise no objection to Denominational schools where the population is sufficiently settled and the children sufficiently numerous to supply a Denominational school and to employ a teacher. But looking to the sparsely peopled portions of the country, the only way in which we can carry the blessings of education there is by one system of mixed schools.

The Rev. Father Conway said there was much in the address of their worthy member that commended itself to the good sense of his constituents, but with regard to the question of education, he was of opinion that the scheme the hon. member had propounded could not be adopted in this country. As long as a father had a creed distinct from that of his neighbour, it was right for him to bring up his child in the creed he held. And why should we go to the expense of supporting creeds if children were only to be taught their creeds as they were taught their lessons in reading or writing. A Catholic child lived in the atmosphere of its faith from morning to night, and the father and mother were responsible for its training. It was a training not in the knowledge of this world, but with the object of bringing out the whole child. Nothing would satisfy the Catholic community at least, unless the basis of the scheme be Denominational. In some parts of the country, he was of opinion, as far as he was concerned, that it would be absurd to make the schools Denominational; there must be some common schools, but let us begin with the Denominational as a basis rather than upon the principle of mixed schools. Catholics believed that children should have the principles of their holy religion constantly before their minds. He believed the Denominational basis would satisfy the Church of England, that very zealous body the Wesleyans, and the Presbyterians, and it was the only thing that would satisfy the Catholic body. The men which the hon. member spoke of as calling upon him to adhere to the system in the bill were men who cared neither for Catholic nor Protestant Church, who were never found at the feet of their Confessor, never partook of the Holy Communion, attended church occasionally, perhaps, because it was decent and respectable, and being ashamed to apostatise professed to belong to the Church. It was not the Catholic who practised his holy religion, but some of those who went go under the name of Catholics, and were otherwise unconnected with the Church. It was sometimes falsely charged against Catholics that they desired to keep the people in ignorance; but they had kept the lamp of learning burning when it was gone out in the rest of the world. They were anxious to see all enlightened and intelligent, and five-sixths of the glorious influences that had made the present generation what it was were due to them. Whilst he could not agree with Mr. Parkes on this question of education he esteemed him highly, and he respected him for his intelligence, honesty of purpose, and the perseverance and zeal he threw into every subject he took up.

Mr. Parkes said his rev. friend had proceeded as if the Government were seeking to proselytise by the bill. It did not seek to draw a child from any Church, and it expressly provided that even in the mixed schools the clergy might devote a certain portion of each day in teaching religious doctrines to the children attending those schools. If he were to judge of the rev. gentleman's opinions of the bill by what he had urged, he should say he was in favour of it. The thing he said it was not possible to do was not proposed to be done; but it was proposed to have mixed schools in thinly peopled districts and Denominational schools in well-peopled districts. It was far from the intention of the bill to seek to interfere with the religious faith of any parent. He believed the religious faith of people was a thing of such a sacred nature that it was the first thing they should contend and even die for. With such a conviction, he should no more dream of interfering with it than of committing any other monstrosity. The bill aimed at educating the children of all faiths assembled together, where the population was so scattered that unless they were so collected, they could not, out of the public revenue, be educated at all. The state of education among the children of this country might be seen by these two facts: the number of children attending school was 50,000, while the number attending no school was 100,000. It would, under these circumstances, be monstrous and absolutely wicked, in order to carry out some fanciful notions of denominationalism, to have two or three schools where there were only sufficient children to constitute one. [Father Conway: "We want Denominational schools as a basis, and mixed schools as the exception."] Schools for the whole country were wanted, and how could the Government establish as a principal feature of the bill a system of schools which the rev. gentleman admitted it would be impossible to carry out in the greater number of cases in the country. The broadest principle of the bill must provide for the greater number of cases, and these were in the scattered districts. The common schools, then, were properly made the basis; and Denominational schools were to be certified where there were sufficient children to form them. He thought when the bill was more thoroughly understood Mr. Conway would agree with it, and he congratulated the rev. gentleman upon making a very good speech in its support.

The Rev. Father Conway disclaimed all title to that compliment. The hon. gentleman seemed to admit that the Denominational system was the best wherever it could apply, and it would not then be a philosophical treatment of the subject to make the common schools the basis into which these should merge. Instead of making the Denominational system the exception he wished to see the Government take it as the basis.

The Chairman, who had vacated the chair, was accorded a vote of thanks, and he having responded, the meeting broke up.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—Monday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

New Trial Motions.

Brown and another v. The Waratah Coal Company.

The argument in this case—part heard on previous days—was resumed and concluded. It was a motion for new trial in an action for breach of contract, and for the sinking of a coal barge, which had been tried at Maitland, and in which the plaintiffs had obtained a verdict.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Norton appeared in support of the rule, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Butler in support of the verdict.

The cause of action was the sinking of a coal-barge, of nearly 500 tons burthen, which was alleged to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the defendants' servants. The barge was under the company's "shoot" at Newcastle, and was put in a sinking state in consequence of the coal not having been properly distributed as it was cast on board. The barge was removed to a place where the water was shallow and was there sunk. The plaintiffs claimed the entire value of the barge less what she had realised by sale as she then lay, and had obtained a verdict for £1285. A rule nisi had been granted upon the following grounds:—1. That there was no evidence of any contract binding upon the defendants. 2. That the act of loading complained of was not done by the defendants or any of their authorised agents, but by one Russell, who was a contractor under the defendants, and not, for such purpose, their agent. 3. That the damages awarded by the jury were excessive. 4. That evidence had been wrongly received of actings and sayings by Phillips, defendants' manager, especially after the occurrence complained of. The principal questions were, whether the company was bound by the acts of Russell; whether they had any duty beyond putting the coals on board, leaving their distribution to the plaintiffs' men; and whether, in any case, the plaintiffs could recover more than the actual amount for which the barge could have been raised and put in the same condition as before it sank.

Their Honors were of opinion that there must be a nonsuit. They assumed that there had been a binding contract, but did not consider it necessary to decide this point. Although the company's Act prescribed a particular mode of making contracts to bind the company, and such contracts required to be made by two directors; the agent of the company at Newcastle must necessarily, it was considered, have power to make contracts for the sale and delivery of coal. But the company were under no obligation to distribute the coal on board the barge, so as to prevent it from foundering. It was the duty of the company to deliver the coal on board with due care and skill, ton after ton, but it was for the plaintiffs to provide a crew to distribute the coal, or to shift the position of the barge in such a manner as to have the same effect. The damage, then, was not the result of any breach of contract by the company, but of the tortuous act of Russell, for which the company was not responsible. Had the plaintiffs been entitled to recover at all their right would have been limited to the cost of raising the barge, and to any depreciation in her value, owing to her having been sunk. They had no right to act as insurers and to abandon her as a wreck simply disposing of her as she lay. But it was not necessary either to decide this point or the question of contract, inasmuch as the damage was the result of the tortuous act of Russell, and not of any breach of duty on the part of the defendants. Under all the circumstances the nonsuit would be directed without costs, but the successful party—the defendants—must get the costs of this motion.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cheeke, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

Morehead and another v. M'Isaacs and another.

This was a motion for a change of verdict or a new trial in an action for goods which were delivered, wherein the plaintiff had succeeded.

Mr. Darley appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Stephen in support of the verdict.

The argument was not concluded.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Monday.

Before his Honor Judge Dowling, and a jury of four.

Banfield v. Johnson.

This was a case in which Henry Banfield sued Thomas Johnson for the recovery of £150, money said to be owing by the defendant for board and lodging, and damages for the detention of three milch cows, and certain other property belonging to the plaintiff The defendant had filed a set-off to the amount of £62 8s., and with reference to the rest of the claim pleaded never indebted as to one portion, judgment recovered as to another portion, and not guilty as to the count for detenue. Mr. Davis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defence.

From the evidence of Letitia Banfield, the wife of the plaintiff and sister of the defendant, it appeared that the plaintiff was the proprietor of a dairy at the Glebe, she having the management of the business, and treating the property as her own in every respect. A few years ago, Mrs. Banfield went home on a visit to her friends in Ireland, and returning to the colony in the month of July, 1864, brought out with her Thomas Johnson, the defendant, her brother. The defendant, three days after his arrival in the colony, went to live in Banfield's house at the Glebe, and he resided there from the 11th July, 1864, up to the 13th of January, 1865, when, owing to disagreements with plaintiff, he was compelled to quit the house. Mrs. Banfield had then quarrelled with her husband, the plaintiff, who ill-used her, and ultimately deserted her. In consequence of his ill treatment, and in order that the property she held might be protected, she obtained a Judge's order to prevent the plaintiff annoying her. That order was set aside by the plaintiff, who, on the 19th May, 1865, visited her house and again ill-used her. She then obtained a second Judge's order for protection, and requested the defendant to come and stay with her, and guard her from the plaintiff's violence. The defendant came at her desire, and it appears that he lived with her from the month of June, 1865, to April, 1866. The plaintiff did not come near the place, and defendant assisted Mrs. Banfield to carry on the business. Meanwhile, to secure still further the property in her hands from the plaintiff, Mrs. Banfield suggested that there should be a sham sale of the three cows and the milkwalk to the defendant, who agreed at once to the proposal. The "sham sale" was completed, defendant giving to Mrs. Banfield for the property, £12. The sale was concluded in the presence of a witness named John Griffin, who saw the money paid, the receipt signed, and heard Mrs. Banfield say that she had given up the business and was going into service with her brother. The defendant asserted that this was a bona fide sale, and that the property became his; the plaintiff's wife swore most positively that the sale was a sham, that she had actually given the defendant the £12 to purchase with, and that he only returned the money to her. It seemed that some time subsequent to this transaction the plaintiff sued the defendant in the District Court for board and lodging and cash lent. In that case the plaintiff obtained a verdict for a portion of his claim, and judgment having been signed, the officers of the Court levied on the property purchased by defendant, in this alleged "sham" transaction. Thus it appeared, according to Mrs. Banfield's evidence, that the levy in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, was executed on the property of plaintiff's wife. The three cows before alluded to were sold by the Sheriff's order, and were bought in by a man named Hanran for the defendant. Mrs. Banfield swore that she gave defendant £32 to buy in these cows; defendant swore that Mrs. Banfield had money of his, and certainly gave him some, but it was his own. Hanran swore that he had received £18 from the defendant, for the purpose of buying in the cows. None of the witnesses, with the exception of Mrs. Banfield, appeared to know anything about the "sham" sale; and the general impression seemed that the sale was bona fide. Besides that, in the affidavit which was made by Mrs. Banfield when she applied for the second Judge's Order, she clearly said that she had "relinquished" her property to the defendant for £12. With reference to the money alleged to be retained by the defendant, it was sworn that the defendant kept it for himself (under the pretence that it was due to him for wages) instead of paying it into Mrs. Banfield's account at the Savings' Bank. With reference to the plaintiff's claim for board and lodging, a portion of that claim was nullified by the former verdict of the Court, but the other portion was still in dispute. There was no evidence of any agreement having been entered into between the parties as to this board and lodging; and the defendant not only denied that the plaintiff was entitled to recover on that count, but put it in a set-off, in which he charged the plaintiff for work and labour done. Both plaintiff and his wife swore that defendant did not work for them, though they admitted that he did go out with the milk frequently, attend to the cattle, and do other work about the place. Defendant had been working for a time on the railway, and had been employed in other ways. With reference to the count for trover and detenue, it appeared that defendant had got possession of a variety of small articles (in addition to the cows, &c., before referred to) such as a tin can, a bed and bedding, a tomahawk, &c. The defendant said that these things, which he valued at 15s., were given to him by his sister; Mrs. Banfield said that they were worth two or three pounds, and were taken by the defendant without her consent. There was no evidence of any demand for the return of these articles being made on the defendant. The above is the gist of the evidence adduced, which was very contradictory, the only important witnesses being the plaintiff and defendant and Mrs. Banfield.

Counsel on both sides having addressed the jury, his Honor summed up and jury, after fifteen minutes' consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of £46 5s., viz., £25 for the three cows, or their restitution; £20 on the money count, and £1 5s. for the sundries detained or their restitution.

The Court then adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Monday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Henry Hayes, a special meeting. Insolvent, was examined by Mr. S. C. Brown for a creditor, and the meeting adjourned until the 24th; in the meantime insolvent is to hand the official assignee certain receipts and accounts.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Joseph W. Nowlan, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of James Hill, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Frederick J. Manton, a special meeting. Four debts were proved.

In the estate of William Walker, a special meeting. Three debts were proved.

Surrenders.

Thomas Gostelow, of Sydney, painter. Liabilities, £51 6s. 10d. Assets, £8. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Robert Coulter, of Penrith, storekeeper. Liabilities, £8249 15s. 5d., of which £2958 is secured. Assets, £6077 13s. 8d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Certificate Meetings.

Tuesday, September 18.—At 11: William Bell Allen, Benjamin Grist Salmon, John William Clark, Peter De Sambler Beag, William Gratten, Henry Pawley, Roland John Pawley.

Meetings of Creditors.

Wednesday, September 19.—At 11: James P. B. Fraser, James Russell, James As Sing, Hugh Norris, Eli Pickersgill, Charles Creighton, George F. Mason, single.

Thursday, 20.—At 10: Charles Mitchell, special, for proof of debt. At 11: Joseph Rayner, special, to make offer of composition.

Friday, 21.—At 11: Edward Barry, William Medler, single. Moss C. Cohen, John Hosking, adjourned second. At Queanbeyan: Robert Evans, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Spence, Murphy, Evans, and Bossley.

Of twenty-five prisoners brought before the Court, four were discharged and seven were remanded.

John Lane was charged with having assaulted and robbed one John Gray. Prosecutor deposed that on last Sunday week he was at the Wheelwrights' Arms, where he drank with the prisoner and a woman; he left about 11 o'clock at night, and was followed by the prisoner and a woman; the prisoner seized and held him by the throat, while the two searched his pockets, taking out their contents,—consisting of a purse containing 3s. or 4s. in silver, and a knife,—with which they ran off; he reported the matter to the police, and on Friday the prisoner was apprehended by detective Elliott. The prisoner, in defence, said that he had recently come to Sydney from the diggings, and, having money of his own, which he had been spending freely, had no occasion to rob anyone; he had no recollection of having been at the Wheelwrights' Arms on Sunday, but one evening in the course of the week he there saw and spoke to the prosecutor. Committed for trial.

Catherine Kelly was found guilty of having assaulted Georgina Bragg, by striking her on the head with a stone, inflicting a wound, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., with (besides the costs of Court) 21s. professional costs to Mr. Carroll. Mr. Cory conducted the defence.

Cornelius Jones and Rosanna Williams were brought before the Court by detective Camphin, who deposed that on Saturday he saw the prisoners, and, knowing them, watched them; he saw Jones trying at the pockets of several females, Williams sometimes preceding, and at other times following the person operated upon, until at length he (Camphin) grasped his arm while his hand was yet in the pocket of a lady named Wenban; the pocket of prisoner's coat was without bottom, so that while he seemed to carry his hand in his own pocket, it was in reality exploring the pocket of another; nothing was taken from Mrs. Wenban. The prisoners offered no defence, and were sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

The rest were fined in sums varying from 10s. to 40s., some for riotous behaviour and others for using obscene language in public places; the alternative, in case of non-payment, being imprisonment for terms varying from forty-eight hours to fourteen days.

On the summons paper were eight cases, six of which were struck out. Grace Smith was found guilty, on the prosecution of Catherine Bannan, of having wilfully and maliciously destroyed sundry household utensils, and was ordered to pay as damages the sum of £3, or to be imprisoned one month; and Bridget Ramsay, for having broken the windows of Sarah M'Duff, was ordered to pay 6s. 6d. damages, on pain of seven days' imprisonment.

The Roster.—Messrs. Armitage, Bossley, Raper, and Hogg have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. N. D. Stenhouse and G. Rattray.

Charles M'Shane, whose mind is deranged, was sent to Tarban Creek.

James Donohue was charged by constable Chapman with riotous behaviour in William-street. The constable stated that when walking along the street he was run against by prisoner, who upon being asked if the street was not wide enough, repeated the question to the constable, adding that he would strip him of his coat. Prisoner in defence said, that the constable struck him with his baton, inflicting a wound on his head, upon which he said he would take his number; this statement the constable denied, and the prisoner was admonished and discharged.

Evan Jones and James Lindsay were taken into custody for fighting in Cumberland-street, and were each ordered to pay a fine of 10s., in default to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

James Jackson, for being drunk and disorderly on board

the ship Rifleman, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with the alternative of twenty-four hours gaol.

Mary Logan was fined 20s. for being drunk and conducting herself in a riotous manner in Harrington-street, in the event of the fine not being paid to be imprisoned three days.

Charles Brown, on warrant, charged with deserting his wife, was ordered to pay her a weekly sum of 10s. for six months.

Richard Cleverly was committed for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden on the 1st November, for stealing the sum of 5s. 9d. in silver, and a watch and gold albert valued at £2 5s. 9d., the property of John Holt, licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel Lower George-street. Prisoner was allowed bail himself in £80, and two sureties in £40 each.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.—Motions Generally, Motions, &c.—Australian Joint Stock Bank v. Oriental Bank Corporation, for leave to appeal; Australian Joint Stock Bank v. Oriental Bank Corporation, for leave to appeal; Morehead and another v. M'Isaacs and another, new trial motion, part heard. Demurrers and Special Case.—Solomon v. Evans; Robertson v. Healy; Clark v. Hart, appeal, Metropolitan District Court; Fitzgerald v. Fitzgerald; Pring v. Marina.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE.—Sempill v. Campbell, adjourned facts, at 10 a.m.; re Hart's costs, adjourned taxation, at 2 p.m.; Railway Commissioner and application of Gibbons and others, minutes of two orders; the Alliance Bank v. Irving, minutes of order of 15th August, 1866. Before the First Clerk: Re M. Bowman, a lunatic, report on receiver's account.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

5639 Farrell v. Isaac	5263 Lassetter v. Francis
5657 Gregan v. Kenny	5317 Rushton v. Dawn
5658 O'Driscoll v. Solomons	5319 M'Namara v. Peard
4088 Clarke v. Yates	5372 Moss and another v. Ahrenfield
5057 Creasy v. West	5373 Anderson v. Young
5084 Plemer v. Webster	5384 Zuccani v. Dickson
5092 Hopkins and wife v. Twohey and wife	5400 Sedgwick v. Mooney
5189 Smith v. Lippman	

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, JULY 3, 1866.

No decisive event has yet occurred, or could, indeed, be expected, so soon after the actual outbreak of the great war which has called above two millions of human beings into the field, bent upon mutual slaughter. But though we have been vainly waiting, with painful anxiety, for a week past, for news of some momentous episode of this horrible struggle, so many partial movements have taken place over the vast area of the war, that it is difficult to decide at which point the pen of your correspondent should begin its work of summing up.

Looking to the north-east, however, the prospects of Prussia, which at the date of my last were apparently compromised by the extent of her operations, and the division of her forces which seemed to lay them open to the attack of her rival, have steadily improved; while the inexplicable passivity of Marshal Benedek, that had allowed Prussia to take, almost without opposition, everything upon her line of march, and which was supposed to cover a programme of such depth and subtlety as boded no good to the ultimate success of his impetuous foe, has now been followed by various retrograde movements, indicative of surprise and confusion in the Austrian councils. The prevailing feeling, among onlookers, at this present writing, is one of amazement at what looks like a failure, on the part of the renowned Hungarian, whom Austria regards as her First Soldier, and Prussia, as well as Italy, has regarded as her most formidable adversary, to justify the high reputation which has been his for so many years. Both Prussia and Austria claim to have had the advantage in the combats which have hitherto occurred; but even were the balance of success less evident in favour of Prussia than it is judged to be by the western public, the conviction is general that Marshal Benedek, by permitting Prussia to overrun Hanover, occupy Saxony, and enter Bohemia, has allowed them to gain a very decided advantage—military as well as moral. Moreover, the intoxicating influence of success is beginning to tell upon the Prussian people. The King has been the object of enthusiastic ovations, repeated after every fresh piece of good fortune on the field of battle, and Von Bismarck also is rejoicing in the sunshine of a popularity whose brilliance is as decided as were the clouds of popular displeasure with which he found himself surrounded but a fortnight ago. The closest identity of sympathy is now springing up between the two parties so bitterly opposed a short time since, and it seems impossible that the Prussian people and their deputies, after their enthusiastic glorification of the results of the action of their Government, can continue to deny either the men or the money it may need for the prosecution of its plans.

In order to give to distant readers some idea of the movements of the past week, let me mention, first, that the Hanoverian army, to which the King had repaired on quitting his capital, having been surrounded by the Prussians at Eisenach, and having offered to surrender, made a sudden attempt, while the commissioners on both sides were busy drawing up the terms of capitulation, to cut their way through the hostile camp. This attempt was put down by the Prussians, and the negotiations for the surrender were then completed. The King and Crown Prince are released on parole, and allowed to reside where they please, they having pledged themselves not to bear arms against Prussia for the space of a year. The Hanoverians are sent back to their homes, also under an engagement not to fight against Prussia for that length of time; and the entire war-material of the little kingdom was made over to Prussia. The King has, probably, but slight chance of ever regaining the throne he has quitted; for Prussia will hardly fail, if ultimately successful, to absorb Hanover into her own dominions; yet he could hardly have hoped, had he accepted the Prussian offer of alliance, to have retained more than a nominal sovereignty. By his brave, though unwise, attempt to lead his little army to a junction with the Austrian forces, he has perhaps only hastened the extinction of what, in the event of Prussian success, could have been only a shadow of Royalty.

Since the victorious march of the Prussians across the little kingdoms which lay between them and Bohemia, the interest of the drama is transferred to that country, where one important fight has taken place already, and whence we are expecting daily news of the great struggle that can hardly be much longer delayed.

Three Prussian *corps d'armée* have succeeded in entering Bohemia simultaneously through the principal passes which lead across the mountains that hem in that country on the north and north-east, their aim being to concentrate their forces in sufficient strength to enable them to give battle to the magnificent army assembled there under Benedek. The latter, occupying a strong position at Pardubitz (the point of junction of several important lines of Austrian railway), his front protected by the fortresses of Koniggratz and Josephstadt, had only to await the foe's advance, to cut them up as they issued from the defiles of the mountain-rampart, or, if this were not feasible, to prevent their junction in the plain, or give them battle wherever he found them. The renowned Austrian General, strange to say, has accomplished neither part of this programme. The advance of the Prussians, whose boldness seemed to amount almost to rashness, has been a continuous success, and indicates the possession of consummate skill by the planners and executants of this formidable effort of the descendant of the Great Frederick to extend the mastership of his House over North Germany.

The first army, coming from Saxony under Prince Frederick Charles, his main force occupied Turnan and Minchengratz, and his extreme right following the line of Leipa and Dauba as far as Melnik. We know from Austrian accounts that the Prussians have occupied these points, though they claim to have driven them back from some of them. On the other hand, according to Prussian statements, the Austrians, beaten at Munchengratz, have retired to Furstenbruck, on the road to Gitschin, a very important point, twelve miles from Turnan, twenty from Munchengratz, and fifty from Prague. Meantime the second army, under the Crown Prince, crossed the Silesian frontier at Gratz, and fought, with varying fortune, but eventual success, at Nachod, Skalicz, and Jaromirtz, close under the walls of Josephstadt. The two Prussian armies, and a division of the Prussian Guards, had thus obtained footing within one day's march of Benedek's position; and a telegram just received states that the Prussians have assured their junction by certain partial successes just obtained over the bodies of Austrians sent to intercept them. The Crown Prince of Prussia, in his despatch to the King, claims to have gained "a battle," between Nachod and Skalicz, on the 28th instant. The 5th Army Corps, under General Von Steinmetz, pushing on in the direction of Nachod, was met by two brigades of the 6th Austrian Corps, with heavy artillery, and a third brigade in its rear. A fierce fight ensued, and the Crown Prince hastening forward from Braunau with his command, arrived in time to secure the fortune of the day. The fight began at 9 a.m., and "by 3 p.m. all the enemy's troops," says the despatch, "were in full retreat." The Prussian troops are said to have behaved with extraordinary coolness, though mostly composed of young soldiers; and the "needle-gun" is declared to have "effected considerable slaughter." The Prussians compute their loss in killed and wounded, at 500, including a good many officers, but claim to have captured 2000 Austrians, and killed about 2000. "The enemy's dead," says the Crown Prince, "lay in heaps on many points of the field." The Austrian force was considerably more numerous than the Prussian, and the victory has greatly elated the latter.

The Vienna telegrams declare that the result of the fight was "doubtful," and in no respect adverse to the Austrian arms. They say that the situation of the Austrian forces is entirely satisfactory and that "all corps occupy the positions originally assigned to them." But if the advance of the Prussians was included in the plans of the Austrian generalissimo, was it may be asked, did he fight so hard to hinder this very advance? Berlin has been thrown into ecstacies, and illuminated on getting news of this victory. But Benedek, falling back upon the fortress of Koniggratz, instead of driving out the invaders, is regarded with consternation by the Emperor and the public of Austria. No doubt is entertained as to his fidelity, but it is feared that his abilities have been over rated. The Kaiser is said to be anxious and uneasy, and to have sent him a private despatch. At the latest advices the three Prussian Corps d'armée, under General Herwarth, the Prince Royal, and Prince Frederick Charles, were rapidly drawing together and on the point of effecting their junction in the plain between Koenigratz and Josephstadt which Benedek has selected as his stand point. The Marshal's base of operations is said to be narrow but formidable. When he found himself compelled to retire, still fighting, from the plain of Jicin, where, two days after, the 5th and 3rd Prussian divisions drove back his 6th corps with a loss of 4000 men menacing his communications with Pardubitz, he at once sacrificed the line of the Iser, so that the road to Prague is open to the Prussians if they choose to take it.

So close as the hostile forces now are to each other it seems impossible that the fighting of a great battle can be delayed any longer; and although the Austrian army admirably disciplined and splendidly equipped, is numerically superior to the 380,000 Prussians now advancing to give it battle, public expectation looks for the success of the latter, whose enthusiasm has been raised to the highest pitch by the continuous successes of the brief period already elapsed since the commencement of hostilities.

From Italy we have little news. The representatives of the Press have been received with so little favour in either camp that most of them are said to have returned to their usual abodes, and consequently we are obliged to content ourselves mainly with the news transmitted from the various head-quarters to their respective Governments. Both parties seem to be pausing in the South. The battle of Custozza, it is now known, "was" according to Victor Emmanuel's despatch to Baron Ricasoli, "neither lost nor won." The Italians, by the avowal of the Austrians themselves, fought with amazing fury and persistence, despite the enormous advantages enjoyed by the Austrians, both in numbers and in position. Having advanced into the jaws of the Quadrilateral, they kept the desperate struggle with a gallantry that has drawn a reluctant acknowledgment from the Austrians, the positions so hotly contested being taken and retaken four and five times during the battle, and the victory of the Austrians costing them dear. "Prodigies of valour were performed by our brave army," says the Archduke in his despatch to Vienna, "and, at last, Custozza was taken." The King drew off his army in good order to the Italian side of the Mincio, and there remains. The Austrians made no attempt to follow them, the telegrams received at the date of my last, which stated that they were advancing upon Milan, being entirely untrue. Other telegrams received in Florence, declared that the Italian army had gained a great victory; and the picturesque old city had actually dressed *itself* out with flags and draperies, and got up a splendid illumination, before discovering how wide of the mark had been these deceitful utterances of the telegraphic wire. The consternation of the population, when the disappointing truth became known, was naturally very great, and for some hours a feeling of despondency was evident. But other tidings soon came in from the King. It was seen that the Italian army had behaved magnificently at every point, had kept up for nine hours a tremendous fight with a vastly stronger army, sustained by the enormous resources which Austria has been accumulating for the last thirty years, in what she regards as the bulwark of her Empire towards the South; and the assurances of the King that the result of the day's encounter, despite the severity of losses which were frankly avowed to be very heavy, would have no other consequence than to show what the young army could do, revived the spirit of the public, which is now looking forward once more, with undiminished confidence, to the success which is to crown the national effort for the completion of its territory. We do not yet know what was the plan of action which the event has so completely checked, and Europe, while admiring the persistent ardour with which the Italians fought through a long hot day, against overwhelming odds, is inclined to apply to this unfortunate attempt to storm the strongest position in this hemisphere, the admiring censure of the French commander on witnessing the fatal feat of Balaclava, "It is magnificent, but it is not *war!*" General Cialdini, while the King was waging this unequal battle, crossed the Po; but recrossed it on learning the retreat of the army with which he was to have effected a junction. Several skirmishes have taken place, in which success had been pretty evenly divided between the combatants. The Austrian steamer Manfrone has cannonaded a body of volunteers on the Italian shore of the lake of Garda, causing much slaughter, and compelling them to disperse. The Italians had taken forty prisoners at Faggia, and the Italian fleet has appeared in the Gulph of Venice, while a division of ten gunboats has entered the mouth of the Po. Garibaldi, since his successful engagement at Idro, has remained quiet, though displaying the utmost activity in the preparations which are being made, apparently, with reference to a fresh attack on Peschiera, in which it is said that a miniature monitor, a small ironclad now being prepared for service on Lake Garda, will probably play an important part. The General who seems to have completely recovered from the unhappy wound at Aspromonte, and looks well and vigourous, is at Desenzano, where he occupies the Chamber in which the Emperor Napoleon slept two nights after the interview at Villa Franca. The Garibaldians are mainly divided between Desenzano, Pozzolenge, and Montechiaro, and their red shirts are dotted over the shore of that wild and romantic lake, wherever the eye happens to turn.

A Garibaldian officer has just shot himself, leaving a letter stating that he killed himself in despair at finding himself appointed to a post above his powers, and sending an affectionate farewell "to his beloved General Garibaldi," and, at the same time, strange to say, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Austrian army has blown out his brains rather than serve in a fratricidal war with brother Germans.

The Italians are in no wise discouraged by the check at Custozza; but their leaders are, apparently, elaborating a new plan of attack, and may possibly, be waiting, also, for the golden opportunity that would be furnished them by the winning of a great victory by Prussia. The authorities in Naples, and among the mountainous districts, are holding a tight rein over the numerous reactionary attempts to promote brigandage and disorder. The Parliament has conferred plenary authority on the Government, during the continuance of the war, and has passed, by an almost unanimous vote, the bill suppressing all conventual establishments and monastic orders throughout the country. Prince Amadeo, who is said to have fought like the true lion's cub that he is, and was wounded in the chest, at Custozza, while leading his regiment, is doing well, the wound proving to be but slight. Prince Umberto, who threw himself into the melee, as bold as is the wont of the scions of the house of Savoy, escaped unhurt. When General Cialdini, having vainly counselled the King to forbid the Crown Prince from serving with the army, and, failing in this, declared that he would throw up his command if the Prince were placed under his orders (Cialdini's corps he knew would bear the brunt of the encounter with the Austrians, and he feared that the responsibility of knowing the heir to the throne exposed to the dangers of such a service might trouble the calmness of his nerves on the field of battle) the King replied, "Had I twenty sons, their place should be in the front ranks of our brave army." One mother, as stated in a former letter, has sent her six sons to the war; and now we hear of a baker who has nine sons, and of whom every one is now in the army.

The rising in Spain appears to have been more general than was at first supposed, and the Government, has repressed it with a severity proportioned to its gravity. The cannon was brought to bear on the scene wherever it could be employed; and since the suppression of the movement, Madrid has been sickened by the spectacle of twenty-one sergeants shot in a public square, and the announcement that thirty more are to be disposed of in a similar manner, in the course of a day or two! Such is the degree of sympathy felt for unsuccessful revolution, by the present Prime Minister, who has risen to power as the chief of another revolution that had the good fortune to be successful. The Spanish fleet has left the Peruvian waters, but the united Republics are furious at the outrages inflicted on their defenceless towns by their ex-Mistress, and are talking excitedly of forming a league to "sweep the entire fleet and commerce of Spain from the ocean." Should they seriously undertake to execute this programme, there is little doubt that they would be able to carry out their threat.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

After seven days of actual fighting, the war, which had assumed such vast proportions, has apparently come, as far as fighting is concerned, to an end! The concentration of forces which, at the date of my last, Prussia and Austria were operating in the direction of Koniggratz, was followed by a tremendous battle, extending over so large an extent of country that it may be called either "The battle of Sadowa," or "The battle of Gitschin." Marshal Benedek, completely outgeneralled by the Prussians, was pressed upon by the invaders with such fury that he has been beaten on every point; the slaughter of this fearful third of July resulted in the complete rout of the Austrian army, and the Emperor, Francis Joseph, perceiving the utter hopelessness of the struggle, telegraphed to the Emperor Napoleon, telling him that he ceded Venetia to him, and prayed him to mediate between him and Prussia! The Emperor Napoleon telegraphed back, accepting the cession, and promising to do his utmost to bring about an armistice. Telegrams were dispatched to the Prussian head-quarters, and to the King of Italy; the latter replied by accepting the proffered mediation under certain reserves in regard to his relations with Prussia, but assuring Napoleon of his cordial gratitude; the King of Prussia, who was at Gitschin, also accepted the mediation, with reserves as to conditions, and as to Italy; and he, too, assured the Emperor of his gratitude for the proposed mediation. All this was done between the three Sovereigns, Prince De Metternich being the only diplomatist taken into the secret, and serving as intermediary between the two Emperors. M. Drouyn de Lhuys only learned the new turn affairs had taken by the note which appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 5th instant, stating that the Emperor of Austria had ceded Venetia to France, and had accepted the Emperor's mediation; and that proposals for an armistice had been made by France to Prussia and Italy.

The glorious news threw Paris, naturally enough, into a fever of excitement. Groups formed in the streets, eagerly discussing the event, and forecasting its consequences. Flags were hung out from the windows, and, in the evening, most of the houses spontaneously illuminated. Every one understands that Venetia is ceded to the Emperor only in form, and that the Queen of the Adriatic and her dependencies are virtually united to Italy. To a distinguished medical member of the Imperial household, with whom the Emperor often talks freely, and who was with his Majesty at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, the Emperor, in telling him of the great events of the day before, remarked, "The Emperor of Austria cedes Venetia to me unconditionally, and I give it to Italy." "He seemed," says the gentleman in question, "overjoyed to see a prospect of the speedy termination of this horrible war."

It seems almost incredible that Austria, so long the giant supporter of absolutism, can have been so completely toppled over in so short a time. And yet, on looking back over the short period which has elapsed since the resolution of the Frankfort Diet, calling on the Federal forces to chastise Prussia, furnished Von Bismarck with the much-coveted pretext for beginning the campaign, every incident seems to have followed in a regular series, as though ordained beforehand, and tending to the success of Prussia as its predetermined result. The plan of Prussia seems as simple as possible. The First Prussian Army, passing through vanquished Saxony, though opposed by large forces, and fighting with various success, succeeds, at last, in storming Gitschin, and taking up its desired position. The Second Army, coming through Silesia, under the Crown Prince, fought six times in five days, and gained a sanguinary battle at Nachod; and then, pressing forward, effected its junction with the First Army. Meantime the Prussian Guards, who came by a third route, fighting as they came, gained a decisive victory over the Saxons and Austrians under General Count Clam-Gallas. Two hundred thousand Prussians were thus, at length, massed together between Gitschin, Sadowa, and Koniggratz, an equal number of Austrians, under Benedek, was resting on the two strong fortresses of Koniggratz and Josephstadt, protected by the Elbe and one of its tributaries. Marshal Benedek had chosen a very strong position, but appears to have quitted it, and to have moved towards the invaders, in the direction of Horzitz. The rival armies having met, the battle began with great determination on both sides, and lasted for twelve hours, when the fortune of the day, already pressing heavily on the Austrians, was decided in favour of the Prussians by the exploit of the forces under the Crown Prince, who succeeded under cover of a fog in turning the right flank of Benedek's army, and fell upon the Austrians near the village of Chlumek. This manœuvre decided the wavering fortunes of the day, and the Austrians fled with the utmost precipitation, abandoning an immense number of prisoners and forty-two guns. A portion of the retreating host seems to have rallied near Pardubitz, but there again the fight ended in the success of the Prussians. The retreat of the Austrians from this point, abandoning the fortress, seems to have resembled a rout, and, when night set in, the *prestige* of Austria had disappeared with the daylight. Prussia had become the preponderating Power in Germany, and the Austria of the past had passed away for ever, to be regretted, surely, by none,—not even by those who, when the bitterness of present humiliation shall have softened down, will find a new and better existence opening before them in the renovated Austria which will doubtless succeed to the tyrannous citadel of despotism now so signally overthrown.

When the news of the utter defeat of the army, on which the public had counted as fully as its Sovereign, became known in Vienna, the consternation was terrible. Strong men wept like children, but the Emperor, pale and almost heart-broken, seems to have made his decision almost immediately; and while the Viennese, stung to desperation by the losses already sustained, and the imminence of the danger threatening not Prague only, but also Vienna, were sending innumerable petitions and suggestions to the Palace, praying the Emperor to replace Benedek by a new commander-in-chief, to call out all the able-bodied men, to create a National Guard, so as to liberate every soldier from local duty—the Sovereign with a juster appreciation of the position created for Austria by the astounding successes of her traditional enemy, had put himself into the hands of the Emperor, whose letter of June 11th, addressed to the Senate, had so well put forth the necessities of the situation.

What will be, in detail, the upshot of this brief but most sanguinary struggle, in which Prussia owes her success, partly, to younger men and newer tactics, but mainly to her superior weapons, it is difficult to say. But as the comparative results of the two systems of firearms gives an average result of three to one in favour of the breech-loader, one very prompt result of the late campaign will undoubtedly be the adoption, by the other Powers, of a breech-loading musket in place of the arms now in use. The Prussian needle-gun is said to be very far from perfect; yet it enabled each man in the Prussian ranks to fire three shots while his Austrian adversary fired one. Moreover, with the breech-loading weapons, no shots are lost in the air, as is often the case with the muzzle-loaders. The results of all the late battles have shown that the tendency of the new system is to a low aim; and thus is accounted for the otherwise inexplicable phenomenon of whole masses of Austrian soldiers shot down in ranks, falling as they stood, and, in the great majority of cases, wounded in the legs! The absolute certainty of this result, so clearly demonstrated by the first engagements of the hostile forces, had such an exhilarating effect on the Prussians that, though mostly young and unseasoned to the frightful butchery of war, they marched on their antagonists as cheerfully as though going to a ball; the Austrians, on the other hand, perceiving the deadly certainty of aim of the new arm, were speedily demoralised. What, indeed, can bravery or discipline do when opposed to a certain, overwhelming, material superiority? Hoping to obviate this fatal superiority of weapon on the part of the Prussians, the Austrian leaders adopted at Sadowa the expedient of giving to each marksman two men to load his gun; but the clumsy device was thrown away, and the terrible needle-guns continued to assert their supremacy, mowing down entire battalions—the Austrians, until seized by panic towards the close of that frightful day, falling in ranks, like corn under the scythe.

While the Sovereigns are negotiating, partial engagements seem to be taking place on various points of the wide territory threatened by Prussian ambition; but there seems little reason to doubt that an armistice will be concluded, and that all fighting is virtually concluded. The main difficulty of the situation will probably be found on the side of Prussia, the exorbitance of whose pretensions will scarcely have been diminished by the wonderful successes of this brief but most decisive campaign. Bohemia and Vienna are open to her; the minor States, which opposed her, are occupied and administered by her; and though Austria is not annihilated, and might, no doubt, fight again, it is probable that she would gain no eventual advantage in continuing the conflict. Her power, as the Umpire of Central Europe, is utterly broken; she could never again become the leading State of Germany, except by a series of successes brilliant enough to efface the memory as well as the material effects of the Prussian victories. And that Austria, made up of heterogeneous races, hampered by pecuniary embarrassments, her army, despite its magnificent materials, disciplined into a mere machine, and therefore devoid of the enthusiasm and initiative, opposed to its dogged endurance, by the different systems of French and Prussian discipline, should be able thus to reverse the decisions of these unparalleled seven days of fighting is simply impossible. The leadership of Germany was the real cause which both Prussia and Austria, if honest, would have inscribed on their banners; and odious as have been the tactics of Von Bismarck and the pretensions of his master, unjust, and highhanded as have been their proceedings, both in regard to Denmark and to the territories so imprudently wrested from her, it is difficult not to recognise in the unfolding of the drama that blind working out of the purposes of the superior Power which the student of history must ever recognise as invariably working out its aims, even through the passions and follies of men, and, "from seeming evil, still educing good." Germany is sick of her kinglets and princelings; and we may live to see her united under the Protestant sceptre of the House of Hohenzollern, compelling her sovereign to honestly carry out the principles of constitutional administration, and prospering under a unitary and progressive *regime* as she has not done under the fragmentary system, even with the aid of the defunct Federation. Speculation, however, is of little value, when a very short time will suffice to show what may be expected to result from the mediation of the Emperor of the French. Let me, before summing up the state of affairs in Italy, chronicle the curious fact that one result of present complications has been to plant the French flag not on the left but on the right bank of the Rhine; Prince De Metternich having, as a precaution against possible Prussian visits to the cellars of his Johannisberg estates, made over that enormously valuable property by a sale of the same, probably only nominal, to the Empress of the French. The French flag is now flying on the fine chateau which surmounts that gently rounded hill overlooking the clear waters and romantic scenery of the famous German river, and will abundantly suffice to protect the wealth it covers from all interference even of the victorious Prussian troops.

The news of the cession of Venetia seems to have been received with enthusiastic joy in Venetia—with disappointment by the rest of Italy. The fuller reports of the affair of Custozza received since the first news of the battle abundantly show that the Italians fought like heroes, and lost the day only because the task their Generals had unwisely devised for them was, in its nature, impracticable. The army and the people, burning with the desire to retrieve that unfortunate reverse, and excited by the splendid opportunity afforded by the successes of their ally in the North, would greatly prefer to deliver Venetia by successful fighting rather than accept this deliverance as a gift. But it is to be hoped that "second thoughts" of a more humane and reasonable nature will succeed to this feeling of disappointment; and that Italy will consent to receive with a good grace this splendid gift from the hand without whose aid it is no disparagement to her to remember that she could not have succeeded in the work of unification. Meantime, the King has, we learn, probably as a concession to popular feeling, occupied Venetian soil; the Austrians opposing no resistance, and retiring to their fortresses. Marquis Pepoli is named by the Emperor Napoleon Commissioner for France in Venetia, and this appointment, especially if the rumour which is sending Prince Napoleon to Italy to receive the keys of the Venetian fortresses should be confirmed, ought to satisfy the most susceptible Italians of the friendliness and good faith of their great ally. Garibaldi has been shot in the side, to the great grief of Italy; but it is hoped that the wound, a flesh one only, will not be productive of serious consequences.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

Despite delighted hopes of speedy peace, that caused all Paris to hang out flags and make its windows brilliant with gas and paper lanterns, a fortnight ago, the war is going on as actively as ever, and with but few indications of any peaceable intentions on the part of either combatant. The negotiations still pending are conducted with so strict a regard to secrecy that but few crumbs of positive knowledge have been gathered, as yet, by the eager watchers who stand and gaze on the outside of the diplomatic basket; and accordingly the most opposite rumours are afloat, every day witnessing the flight of a new flock of *canards*, all equally plausible, equally circumstantial, and all probably about equally untrue. One day we hear that one or other of the belligerents has virtually put an end to the possibility of an arrangement, by the exorbitance of its demands; the next day we are told that the same Power is manifesting the utmost desire for peace, and that everything encourages the hope that this hideous war will be brought to a speedy termination.

Meantime the Prussians have taken Prague, and are marching on Vienna, and the Italians, under Cialdini, have occupied Padua (about eighteen miles from Venice, on the railway from Verona to Trieste and Vienna), thus cutting off the railway communication between Austria and the Quadrilateral. Italy appears determined, like Prussia, to prosecute the war until they have secured the objects for which it has been undertaken, and to regard the cession of Venetia to France as a *ruse* of the enemy, and of no real importance. For a few days we were assured, from Vienna, that France would call out her army, if necessary, to enforce the mediatorial arguments which she had consented to urge upon the allies; that the fleet was ordered from Toulon to the Adriatic, and that the eagles would speedily be taking their flight in the direction of the Rhine. But the French fleet is still at Toulon; and the Italian has quitted its moorings, and is moving towards the north-east. It is said that the inaction of Admiral Persano, which has given great offence to the impatient Italians, has been necessitated by the fact that a great number of the English "stokers and pokers," so generally employed on board the Italian steam-frigates, have suddenly demanded to be sent home, in accordance with the engagement of the Italian Government, inserted in their contracts, and providing for the cancelling of their engagements in case of the breaking out of any war in which the British Government should not take up arms on the same side as Italy. Consequently, when the present war broke out, the Italian navy found itself without men to work its engines. Hence the inaction which has caused the enthusiastic Peninsula to cry out so loudly against its favourite Admiral.

That Prussia and Italy are thus pursuing their vengeful programme in defiance of the Emperor Napoleon is not to be imagined for one moment; and we are, therefore, compelled to suppose that his inscrutable Majesty must have given at least a tacit consent to the operations they are pushing forward so vigorously. But as his last famous utterance expresses the desire that the position of Austria, as a Great Power in Europe, should not be weakened, he can hardly be willing to see her Empire reduced to the Kingdom of Hungary, as Prussia would seem to desire, if we may judge of her wishes by the demand she is understood to have made as the basis of her consent to an armistice, and of her intentions by her ruthless march upon Vienna. The whilome Duchy of Austria, built up by gradual accretion into the overshadowing tyranny which has so long been the main support of absolutism in Church and State, and that has aspired to raise again the sceptre of the Cæsars, has but four German subjects to eleven non-German. Of the latter, Hungary is the natural leader and head; and it is understood that Mr. Deak, the chief of the great national party that has no wish to sunder itself from the dynasty which were Kings of Hungary long before these Kings became also Emperors of Austria, is busily negotiating with Francis-Joseph, and that, on the result of these negotiations, the future of the monarchy will probably depend. The appeal of the unfortunate Emperor to "his loyal Hungary," published on the day when his fair and gentle Empress, for security and protection, installed herself, with their children, in the old Hungarian capital, is even sadder in tone, though no less resolute, than the one which he addressed "To my peoples," after the terrible defeat of Sadowa. In it the proud spirit of his race seems bowed to the very dust; and bitter must have been his *memories* when penning what reads almost like a presentiment of doom, and calls up, most forcibly, the remembrance of the conscriptions, the imprisonments, the shootings, confiscations, and systematic oppressions with which the Hapsburgs have repaid the fidelity of the brave people who, when the fortunes of the monarchy were on the verge of ruin, rose as one man "in *the defense of our King, Maria-Theresa.*" Will Hungary, forgetting this terrible past, the atrocities of Radetzky, the butcheries of Haynau, and the statecraft of Metternich, respond, as of yore, to this supreme appeal of her sovereign, by rising *en masse* as he calls upon her to do? Kossuth and Mazzini are both hard at work to induce the Hungarians to rise in an opposite sense, to decree by their attitude the downfall of the Empire. Garibaldi, in the Tyrol, is believed to be manœuvring with a view to opening the road into Hungary; and it is rumoured that bands of insurgents have appeared at various points of the kingdom. On the other hand, the Tyrolese do not seem at all disposed to fraternise with the Italians; and the people of Pesth have received their lovely Empress with enthusiastic ovations. But the "re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution of 1848," which Prussia has included among the points without an assurance in regard to which she refuses to adhere to the proposal of an armistice, will probably not cover all the demands of which Hungary will insist on the concession before she consents to come to the rescue of her King. Yet, to judge by the progress of events, the new armies which the Emperor is raising to defend his capital will hardly be able, even with the needle-guns being got ready for them, to prevent his being compelled to follow the example of his brothers of Saxony and Wurtemburg. A court-martial has acquitted General Count Clam-Gallas, but without restoring him to his command; and Benedek is reported as bitterly lamenting that the fortune of the field spared his life at Sadowa. It is, indeed, fully evident that the Prussians have outgeneralled the Austrians as completely as the muskets of the latter were surpassed by the terrible needle-gun; and the steady onward march of their armies upon Vienna would seem to be susceptible of failure only through miraculous intervention. That capital is being hastily fortified; but though the Viennese are calm, they seem to have made up their minds that the Prussians are coming.

The pluck of the obstinate King, and his utter insensibility to personal danger, are remarkable in the case of one who is both so old a man and so young a soldier. He is incessantly on horseback, receiving messengers, dispatching orders, pushing on almost into the ranks of the Austrians, following every detail of the numerous battles with incessant attention, going without regular meals, getting a bit of bread from one soldier, a scrap of sausage from another, a cup of wine from a third, sleeping on a shake-down of straw after a hard day's work, and being, apparently, none the worse in health for all this exertion and "roughing." As for Von Bismarck, who reached Horitz late at night, just after the vast engagement of Sadowa was over, and for whom no provision having been made, none could be found, the triumphant master-spirit of all this fearful war-storm was fain to lie down at last supperless on the bare pavement of the square, in the shade of the old cathedral with nothing above him but the stars of the July sky. He is said, nevertheless, in the joy of his heart, to have retained his unvarying joviality of humour and of speech, and to have slept well and soundly on his couch of stone.

The advance of the Italian army is scarcely opposed by the Austrians, who fall back before them, turning occasionally on their pursuers, and keeping up a succession of little fights in which success seems divided between the two armies in pretty equal proportions. The Volunteers are rather going down in public estimation, not having, as yet, shown much disposition to stand the enemy's fire, and having generally contrived to be beaten back by the Austrians with the loss of certain of their number. Garibaldi's wound does not seem to be serious, and yet it does not heal. He refuses to lie by for a week, as he ought to do, and his friends are consequently uneasy about him.

The three belligerents having fully adhered to the humane proposals of the "International Ambulance Society," the inevitable horrors of war are somewhat softened by the vigour and promptitude with which the wounded are succoured by the medical staff of either army. But the "Devil's work" must needs be devilish, and one cannot read without a shudder of "the broad fringe of wounded men" that crawled along on the ground, outside the retreating Austrian troops, as they were forced back on the various hotly contested points of the field of Sadowa. Nearly all these unfortunate fellows were wounded in the legs, and were compelled to drag themselves along by their hands under a hot sun, exposed to the terrific fire of the Prussian guns, trampled upon by frightened riderless horses, and sometimes trodden down in helpless masses by their flying brethren. And each party to the hideous tragedy of war proclaims itself "Christian," puts up prayers for the "Divine blessing" on the success of its arms, and the victor offers thanksgivings for the "glorious success" which has cut off tens of thousands of lives, inflicted the most horrible physical torture on other tens of thousands of human beings, and brought life-long sorrow and darkness on at still larger number!

A learned German statistican, Herr Haussener, has just been counting up the cost, in human lives, of the wars that have been waged from 1815 to 1864, and finds that they have caused the death of 2,762,900 men, of whom 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 614,000 were from other quarters of the globe, giving a yearly average of 43,800 men slaughtered on the altar of Moloch, and these figures do not include the deaths caused by the epidemics that result from war. The most sanguinary hostilities of this period are as follows:—The Crimean campaign of 1856, in which fell 508,600 men, of whom 256,000 Russians, 98,000 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, and 2600 Italians:—The war in the Caucasus (1829-66) in which were killed 330,000 men:—The revolt in India (1857-59) cost 196,000 lives:—The Russo-Turkish war (1829-29) 193,000 lives:—The Polish insurrection (1831) 190,000:—The French campaigns in Africa (1830-59) 146,000:—The Hungarian insurrection 142,000:—The Italian war, 129,874, of whom we know, from the more exact statistics of the present day, that 96,874 died on the field, or of wounds, and 33,000 from various diseases. And if any man with human feeling wishes to have his heart wrung, and his soul sickened, by the details of human suffering, of human contriving, let him read the elaborate and carefully compiled narrative of his investigations of the military hospitals of Italy, undertaken immediately after the campaign, by command of the Emperor Napoleon, by Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of this city. The total number of lives lost in Europe during the wars from 1792 to 1815 amounted to 5,530,000—giving for these twenty-three years the astounding average of 240,431!

It is rumoured that the French Government will not send a Commissioner into Venetia, and that Victor Emmanuel's Cabinet is rapidly organising a Government for that province. It appears certain that Prince Napoleon—whose mission to Venetia was suddenly brought to an end, and who set out a few days since for an excursion to the North, had scarcely reached Havre when the Emperor summoned him back, by telegraph, to the Tuileries,—will start in a day or two for Italy on a mission to the King; also that M. Benedetti, French Minister at Vienna, has just reached the quarters of King William in Bohemia. "Something" would therefore appear to be "in the wind."

The preparations for the election of deputies to the German Parliament, convened by Prussia, are going on all over Germany; even the States still unoccupied, and remaining faithful to Austria, assenting to a measure felt to be inevitable, though the vote of the Parliament will probably give to Prussia the Imperial Crown for which she has staked her existence. Meantime, the Prussians behave admirably; paying for all they take, avoiding all semblance of violence, and being, consequently fraternised with by the people of most of the countries they have overrun. They have, however, helped themselves to some of the fabulously costly "Rosenwein," of Frankfort, belonging to the municipality, and valued at hundreds of pounds per drop; but Prince Metternich's "Johannisberg," and the scarcely less renowned "Rudesheim," have been spared by the thirsty victors.

Spain has a new Ministry, with Marshal Narvaez at its head, and is going to make peace with the South American Republics.

The King and Queen of the Belgians are making the tour of their little kingdom, enthusiastically welcomed by all the towns, and are coming here. Princess Dagmar, whose tears, we will hope, had been dried before the ceremony took place, has just been formally betrothed to the hereditary Grand Duke, who thus succeeds to his late brother's love, as well as his crown, and is said to be once more diligently occupied with the Greek catechism, whose study she gave up on the death of her lamented lover.

Princess Helena of England, and the handsome, middle-aged husband who has set so many people wondering how on earth Queen Victoria could have thought of giving to him the charming young daughter, who is ten times too good for any royal rake, however "reformed," and however fascinating, is just come, with her particularly lucky husband, to this city, and is staying at the British embassy. The Empress Eugenie is making, with the little Prince, the tour in the West she was to have made with the Emperor, but which his Majesty has been compelled to give up by stress of diplomatic business. The "august" visitors are being received with the most enthusiastic ovations, the entire country seeming to "precipitate itself" on each point of their route.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

At last, Fortune seems to be smiling on the efforts of the Emperor to bring the belligerents in this hideous war to consent to an armistice, and this welcome truce to the din and slaughter of battle began on the 22nd, and will last for eight days. So thoroughly is the Sphynx in earnest in his desire to see peace restored, so evident is the determination of the two allies to continue fighting until they have all that they want, and so clear is it that Austria cannot withstand the double attack brought to bear upon her, that it seems impossible that this armistice, which is to be, says rumour, prolonged for a month, can fail to be the forerunner of the diplomatic decisions that usually conclude a war. How heartily the Emperor Napoleon has thrown himself into the business of peace-making, and how hard he has worked to bring the three fighting Powers to reason, is shown by the worn and anxious expression of his face during the last week. He appears to have undertaken his part of mediator with a sanguine expectation of immediate success, and to have found himself opposed by so intense an unwillingness to "listen to reason" on the part of all three as to have been at one time almost hopeless of doing anything with them. At last, however, he succeeded—by means of what arguments we do not yet know—in inducing Prussia to come down a peg or two in her demands, and in wringing from Austria a reluctant consent to sacrifices which she, at first, would not consent even to take into consideration. As for Italy, as it was evident that as she is fighting only to obtain a province already virtually hers, her consent to the desired suspension of hostilities would be given as soon as the acquiescence of Prussia had been obtained. The two allies having bound themselves not to lay down arms until their joint aims should be accomplished, and not to accept any proposals not previously approved of by both, their joint weight has sufficed to turn the scale, by compelling the Imperial mediator to wage a keen and pertinacious diplomatic war with Austria, in order to bring her to consent to the hard terms which her rival, in the intoxication of success, would not consent to modify. The disorganised and demoralised councils of the Kaiser were incapable of arriving at any definite decision in regard to the course to be pursued, and opposing suggestions kept pouring in upon the distracted Sovereign of Austria, from the unlucky allies who have done so little to help him in fighting their cause.

The Prussian demands, including the formation of a new Confederation, from which Austria is to be excluded, and the States of which are to be placed under her supremacy, with the command of all their forces, and the sole leadership of the Confederation in its relations with other Powers, Austria by accepting this exclusion and its accompanying conditions, has signed her own abdication as a German Power. The Austrian Press was, at first, almost unanimous in delaring that the Government could not accept this condition until Austria had been drained of her last florin and her last man; but the constant success of the Prussians, their close proximity to Vienna, and the general conviction that the new armies of Austria, even if she could succeed in raising them, would only share the fate of the magnificent forces so summarily destroyed, have at last determined a reaction, and the Viennese Press is strongly counselling the Government to make peace on any terms short of the annihilation of Austria. The journals of that country are now beginning to perceive what has long been evident to onlookers, viz., that her German and non-German elements are incompatible, and that their enforced union is a source of chronic weakness to the Empire. They argue that the latter freed from the burden of Venetia, and frankly accepting the position of a non-German Power, will be able to start on a new and more promising basis, applying herself wholly to the work of internal development, and to the welding together into a homogeneous people, the populations of the districts remaining under her sway. How long the eight millions of Germans now subject to Austria will be contented to remain separated from the rest of their brethren, united under the virtual sovereignty of Prussia, remains to be seen. But it can hardly be supposed in these days of "nationalities," that they will be satisfied to become a minor element of the heterogeneous bundle of races among which they have hitherto been a governing power.

The fighting both in Germany and Italy has gone on through the week as vigorously as before. The three Prussian armies have steadily advanced on Vienna, the Austrians continually attempting to drive them back, and being forced to retreat after undergoing reverses more or less severe. Prague was occupied a week ago, and not only Bohemia, but Moravia also has been at their mercy. Two or three engagements, almost important enough to be called battles, were stopped just when the struggle was fiercest (the Prussians having the upper hand in all) by the arrival of the news of the armistice. The incapacity of the Austrian generals seems to be fully admitted in Austria itself. Marshal Benedek is placed in command of a corps d'armée, the Archduke Charles taking the supreme command. Needle-guns are being procured in all haste for the Austrian army; and the negotiations between M. Deak and the Imperial Cabinet relative to the raising of Hungary *en masse* are still going forward, though with what result is not yet apparent.

It appears that the entire organization of the campaign in which the Prussians have been so marvellously successful is due to the genius of General Von Moltke, who has taken no part in any of the engagements, but has been in the van of the advancing army, with his maps, plans, field-telegraph, and staff of orderlies, incessantly directing the complicated movements that have been so ably executed by the commanders of the three Prussian corps. The first care of each of these has always been to secure the railways and telegraph lines as they advanced; and thus the telegraphic communication of the invading forces, with the brain that has been directing all their operations, has been almost uninterrupted. Von Moltke, scarcely known before the present campaign began, now ranks as the first strategist of the day.

The Italians have been trying hard to retrieve the check of Custozza. Being a new nation, they seem to feel it necessary to show to all the world that they can fight; a fact which nobody doubts. They have had but little fighting to do, the Austrians generally falling back towards the north as they approach. In some of the hottest of these contests the Italians have beaten their enemies, and the Garibaldians have "covered themselves with glory" in two or three sharp encounters at Borgo forte and other points from which they have driven the Austrians. Eighty thousand men have been taken north by the Archduke Albert, sixty thousand remaining in the fortresses. The first naval battle, which has just taken place off Lissa, seems to have been indecisive. The engagement was most furious; both sides suffered severely, but the Italians remained on the scene of the engagement, and, therefore, claim to have been victorious. But their most splendid plated ship, the King of Italy, was sunk by the Austria; King Maximilien, and the fine plated frigate Palestro was blown up by an Austrian hollow shell; or, according to the Italian accounts, was blown up by the crew, to prevent her being captured. The loss of two of the finest ships in the Italian navy and two crews would seem to render such a "victory" a somewhat undesirable glory. It is claimed that the armour ships built in England proved defective, and went to pieces at the first fire, those built in France coming out of the storm of iron hail unscathed. But it is asserted in London that the King of Italy is a ship really built in New York, that originally bore the name of Il Re Galantuomo. It is said that the greater part of the crew of the Palestro were picked up by the Italian gunboats. Vienna and Florence both claim the engagement at Lissa as a victory.

The Cabinet of Florence is remodelling the Government of Venetia, and has given to that province a Commission of Administration with Marquis Pepoli at its head. The Marquis is a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon with whom he is on excellent terms, and an ardent Italian. Prince Napoleon is at Rovigo on a special mission to King Victor, from the same potentate.

The anecdotes which sometimes relieve, sometimes intensify, the horrors of the narratives of havoc and slaughter which Europe devours with a shudder when war is going on, are beginning to reach us from the fields now occupied by hostile masses. Thus we learn that a young Prussian soldier, in the very thick of the battle of Sadowa, chanced to espy a four-leaved clover in the grass, just under his feet. The Germans nourished on legends and fairy tales, are peculiarly accessible to nursery superstitions, and not a man among them could pass such a clover-leaf without plucking it. He accordingly, though just in the act of reloading his gun, stooped to gather the magic treasure, and, as he stooped, an Austrian ball whizzed through the identical spot where his head had been the instant before. The youth, thus saved from certain death, came unharmed out of that murderous conflict; and, next day, sent the clover leaf, in a letter, to his betrothed at Eisenach. Another little story tells how a Prussian sentinel, told off to mount guard on the tower of the fort of a small town, was left there, unsupported, by the sudden departure of his company; how the burghers of the little town, perceiving that the Prussians had forgotten to take away this solitary soldier, conceived the idea of making him a prisoner, and shut the door of the tower, with the heroic purpose of starving him to death; how the Prussian, by no means disposed to allow himself to be thus put to death to gratify the revengeful ire of the citizens, shouted down from the ramparts to the people in the street, threatening to shoot them as they passed unless he were immediately supplied with victuals and drink; and how the burghers, reflecting that every Prussian soldier carries sixty cartridges in his pouch, were fain to take him at his word, and fed him "on the fat of the land," until a party sent from his regiment to look him up, relieved him from his post, and carried him on with them to their quarters. And a sadder story tells of an Italian mother who has published in the newspapers the dates of the deaths of her two sons, "fallen gloriously for their country"—one in the army, the other among the volunteers.

The Prussians have hitherto behaved well to the people, wherever they have passed; but their exactions at Frankfort are becoming a reproach. After they had dissolved the Diet and the local authorities, they issued an order prescribing the food and accommodations the citizens were to furnish to the troops billeted upon them, and demanding wine, meat, soup, vegetables "good fruit," in all, four luxurious meals a day, winding up with a demand for *eight cigars* for each man *per diem*! It seems that the troops had the moderation not to demand the carrying out of this ridiculous requisition, contenting themselves with a fair amount of food, and three cigars. Baron General Von Manteuffel, so detested by the Danes, next laid the town under contribution to the tune of six millions of florins, which were paid. He then determined to "put on the screw," and demanded a second contribution of thirty millions of florins; that is to say, a fine of £2,500,000 sterling imposed on a town of less than 70,000 inhabitants. The Frankforters declare they cannot raise the sum; and Manteuffel replies that he will give the town up to pillage if it be not paid by a certain day. The townspeople have sent, in their dismay, to beg the Emperor Napoleon to help them out of their trouble by pleading for them with the King of Prussia. All Europe is indignant, and hopes his Majesty's good offices may be successfully employed on their behalf. The Court has just left for St. Cloud, the Emperor looking decidedly in need of rest and fresh air.

STELLA.

DUBBO STOCK REPORT.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

ADVICES from all parts of the district speak of the favourable condition of the country and the extent of the late rains. Between Dubbo and Fort Bourke there is plenty of grass and water, and on the Castlereagh, Marthaguy, and Merri Merri affairs look very promising.

The lambing at the establishments of Messrs. Christie and Wentworth is concluded, and the average of per-centage is stated at from 105 to 109. At Cannonbar the average has been about 104, but at some places it is as low as 76.

1500 of J. A. Gardiner's fat sheep passed through Dubbo for Wellington on Monday. They are from the Mara Creek runs, and are said to be one of the best lots of the season. Mr. Gardiner's 300 fat cattle have been disposed of to a Victorian buyer at £8 per head. They were a magnificent mob, and the price brought fully proves they were "plums." Dargin's mob of fat stock, for Deniliquin, were at Narramine on Monday last. Four French merino rams have been purchased from Messrs. Christie and Wentworth, by Gardiner and Penzer. 1300 store cattle (Gilbert's) are at Barbigal, fifteen miles from Dubbo, en route for Victoria. They are all bullocks, and reported to be a very good lot. 150 of Murnane's Marra Creek herd have been sold to Mr. R. E. Mutton, of Bathurst, at £6 per head, delivered at the station.

Mustering commences at Butterbone on the 1st of the ensuing month, and it is expected that drafts of the C&W cattle will shortly be brought to market.—*Dubbo Dispatch.*

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.]

15TH SEPTEMBER.

FAT CATTLE.—During the past fortnight only 1473 head passed through the yards. In some instances sales were effected at a slight decline, but the market closed this week with prices equal to any of the season, prime beef being worth fully 50s per 100 lbs. We quote prime pens bullocks, light weights, at from £15 to £17 10s; good quality ditto, at from £10 to £12; second to inferior ditto, at from £4 to £8; prime pens cows, at from £12 to £14 7s 6d; good quality ditto, at from £8 to £10; second to inferior ditto, at from £3 to £7. The prospects are in favour of high prices for the next two months.

FAT SHEEP.—This market has been supplied in excess of the demand, 22,138 having passed through the yards. Over 13,000 of that number were yarded this week, and prices ruled from 2s to 2s 6d lower than at the opening sales of last week. Large supplies are now close to market, and a gradual fall is expected. We quote prime quality wethers at from 20s to 21s; good quality ditto, at from 18s to 19s; second quality ditto, at from 14s 6d to 16s; inferior ditto, from 11s upwards.

STORE STOCK.—For cattle there is a first-rate demand, and very satisfactory prices are being obtained for the few lots offering; as high as £4 10s has been quoted for good brands and ages, mixed sexes. The sheep market is unusually quiet; both buyers and sellers are waiting until the season is over.

THE GUNDAGAI MAIL STUCK UP BY BOURKE THE BUSHRANGER.—The *Yass Courier* of the 12th instant regrets to learn that the efforts of the police for the apprehension of Bourke, the bushranger, have as yet been unsuccessful. On many occasions they appear to have been close to him, the police on one side of the range and the bushranger on the other. On one occasion the former called in the evening at a settler's place near the Cumba, murra and Jugiong creeks in search of the highwayman, but ascertained that he had not up to that time honoured the owner with a visit. Next morning Bourke did pay a visit to the farm, but remained there only time enough to compel the inmates to give him some bread and meat, with which he galloped away. The police, if unfortunate, have not been idle in the pursuit, scouring the ranges in every direction where it is known that Bourke has shown himself. Mr. sub-inspector Brennan has been at times on his tracks, but the scoundrel has succeeded in baffling the cleverest and most persevering exertions to capture him. It is believed that he has adopted the tactics of Ben Hall, and some of the original gang of bushrangers, in doubling back when the police have been in straight chase after him. Nothing is more certain than that he has places of succour, and it is known that on more than one occasion he has been sheltered in huts in out of the way places. There appears to be no certainty that Quinn has joined him, although it is very probable that such is the case. A warrant for that youth is in the hands of the police, for an offence irrespective of Bourke's exploits. It is confidently asserted by a gentleman who was at Bodkin's inn when the inmates were stuck-up that Quinn was present, although it does not appear that he aided and abetted Bourke in any way. The escort from Gundagai was *strengthened* on Monday by way of precaution, although it could hardly be apprehended that either one or two desperadoes would have sufficient pluck to make an attack on it. We subjoin some further and fuller particulars regarding the sticking-up of the Gundagai mail last Friday morning:—It seems that on the coach leaving Jugiong, five male passengers were on it, including Mr. Manton, who has been frequently in this district examining copper lodes, and who, by the way, is a native of the Yass district; Mr. Lennon, of Lennon and Cape, the sharebrokers in Sydney; Dr. Reid, who resides on the Murrumbidgee, below Wagga Wagga; Mr. Scott, and one other gentleman. Mr. Manton was armed with a revolver. The other passengers were unarmed. On the coach starting the conversation turned on the probability of it being stopped by Bourke, who was believed to be on the road, and Mr. Manton stated his intention to defend himself to the best of his ability. The other passengers endeavoured to dissuade him, urging the probability, should they be attacked, of one or more of themselves losing their lives should opposition be shown by one of their number. On nearing the place where Parry, the sergeant of police, was shot by Gilbert, some miles on the Jugiong side of Colac, about half-past 6 o'clock, a shot was heard, apparently directed right into the coach, when Mr. Manton drew his revolver, stating his determination to have a shot at the fellow, if it was Bourke. The coachman pulled up, when Bourke said, "why the —— did you not stop when I called to you?" It appears that the bushranger had called out before discharging the shot at the coach. Bourke was alone, and mounted, being armed with two duelling pistols, a large sized Colt's revolver, &c. He ordered the passengers out of the coach, when all got out except Mr. Manton, who, while the bushranger was talking to the coachman, took deliberate aim with his revolver at Bourke's heart, but his pistol missed fire. He then attempted to get the cylinder round, but the cap got against the side and prevented it from revolving. Mr. Manton was then covered by Bourke's pistol, and ordered out of the coach and to deliver up his revolver. Notwithstanding his position, Mr. Manton pluckily again endeavoured to fire, but one of the passengers prevented him. Bourke then searched each of the passengers except Mr. Manton. He took £2 from Mr. Lennon, a few shillings from Dr. Reid, £1 from Mr. Scott, and 30s. from another whose name we have not heard. The coachman was ordered to throw out the mail bags, and obeyed by throwing one on the roadway. The passengers were then permitted to take their seats, and the driver ordered to be off on his road and not to turn back. As the coach started, Bourke was observed ripping open the mail bag where it fell. The Gundagai police on hearing what occurred, started without delay, but unfortunately did not fall in with their man.

A WARNING TO TRAVELLERS BY COACH.—The *Border Post* of the 12th instant states that Mr. Abraham, a respectable storekeeper living near Hay, met with a very awkward mishap last week. He was riding in the coach to Deniliquin, and an old shepherd named Kelly was also a passenger. Kelly had received his wages, amounting to £28, and was drunk when getting on the coach. He declared he had £21 in his pocket when he got aboard, and accused Mr. Abraham of robbing him. Mr. Abraham immediately demanded that a coach lamp should be brought and that he should be searched. Kelly was also searched, when a roll of eight one pound notes dropped from his trousers. Kelly, however, still persisted Mr. Abraham had robbed him, and on reaching Deniliquin gave the unfortunate storekeeper into custody. Mr. Abraham was brought before the Bench, but the shepherd was not able to prove anything against him. In fact he was too drunk to know what was passing. From information received from Hay it appears Kelly, previous to getting on the coach, was drinking in the company of a man, who, although apparently without money before, has since been spending freely for drink. Mr. Abraham, after one remand, was of course discharged without a stain on his character, but he is not likely soon to forget his experience of what may happen to a traveller by coach.

A RUNAWAY TEAM.—The local paper (the *Western Post*) says:—On Wednesday, Messrs. Dickson and Sons' van and horses were standing at the store, receiving a load of hay, when, through the reins falling round the horses' legs, one of them, a spirited animal, started kicking, and before the driver could catch the rein, both horses started off at a wild gallop for the river. They ran down madly to the bank, and having taken a turn, they rushed back to the store, round Messrs. Dickson's corner, down Market-street, round by Mr. Charlton's, and thence into Lewis-street, down Lewis-street, past the store, and again to the river. One animal seemed perfectly mad, and no doubt would have run on till he dropped, but their wild career was suddenly brought to a stop by their dashing against a tree on the river bank. Luckily the pole of the van struck the tree right in the centre and both horses were instantly free. They were speedily caught, and fortunately were not a bit the worse. The van was, however, considerably smashed. Fortunately, no other mishap took place.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—September 17.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), 200 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 15th instant. Passengers—10 in the steerage. C. and N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

Florence Irving (s.), 348 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ponton, Mr. and Mrs. Gurston, Messrs. Wheeler, Pearce, Philips, Morris, Coward, A. F. Wood, Hughes, Bowman, Rev. Mr. Ponton, and 61 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Miss Kilmansegg, brig, 190 tons, Captain Brown, from Sourabaya 6th August. H. Fisher and Son, agents.

Fox, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Howell, from Brisbane 11th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—September 17.

Salamander (s.), for Brisbane.
Mary Ira, for the South Sea Islands.
Auckland (s.), for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—September 18.

Woolloomooloo, for London; Novelty, for Auckland; Fanny Fisher, for Wellington; Isle of France, for Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—September 17.

Novelty, barque, 376 tons, Captain Austin, for Auckland. Passengers—Miss Hartwell, Messrs. Brown, Hall, and 4 in the steerage.

Auckland (s.), 533 tons, Captain Harris, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Rochfort, Miss Rochfort, Mrs. Fremantle, Colonel Bailey, and Mr. Gunn.

Fanny Fisher, barque, 239 tons, Captain Thompson, for Wellington.

Isle of France, barque, 312 tons, Captain Sinclair, for Port Cooper via Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—September 17.

Walter and John, from Cape Hawke, with 218 bags corn, 20,000 shingles, 2 tons honey, 100 lbs beeswax, 1 coop poultry; Bertha, from Nambuccra River, with 31,000 feet cedar, 10 bags corn; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 62 kegs butter, 1 coop fowls, 10 bags corn; Contest, from Botany, with 550 baskets shells; Fred. S. White, from the Macleay, with 2580 bushels maize, 1 cask honey, 4 cases eggs, 10 cwt. bacon; Octoroon, Wallaby, from the Richmond River, with 82,000 feet cedar, 23 casks tallow, 4 packages bacon, 178 hides; Edith, Amity, Gorilla, West Hartley No. 1, from Manning River, with 2021 bags maize, 36 bags potatoes, 4 coops poultry, 65 packages bacon, 28 cases eggs, 3 bags oysters, 30 hides, 2 kegs butter, 30 bales tobacco; Little Pet, Fame, Christopher George, Catherine, from Wollongong, with 357 tons coal; Active, Colonist, Albion, Kellermont, General Wool, from Newcastle, with 909 tons coal; Myall, from Port Stephens, with 340 bags maize, 3 tons bacon, 130 hides, 2 tons fish, 25 pigs, 4 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs, 17 bags oysters; Magnet, from the Hawkesbury, with 15 tons firewood; Lillian, from Manning River, with 16,500 feet timber; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 2 cases eggs, 4 cases fish, 196 bales hay, 12 bags oysters, 13 bags potatoes, 150 sheep, 4 kegs tobacco, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—September 17.

West Hartley No. 1, Lillian, for Manning River; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Contest, for Brisbane Water; Isle of Thanet, for the Bellinger River; Messenger, Chippewa, for Port Stephens; Walter and John, for Cape Hawke; Christopher George, Little Pet, Catherine, for Wollongong; Leonidas, Secret, Active, Kellermont, W. B. Dean, for Newcastle; Magnet, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—September 17.

Florence Irving (s.), from Brisbane: 13 casks hams, 100 tierces beef, 23 barrels pork, 1 cask gelatine, 7 boxes extracts of meat, R. Towns and Co.; 209 hides, 11 bundles skins, Mort and Co.; 31 pieces machinery, W. Fairfax and Co.; 59 cases machinery, Wilson and M'Kinnon; 2 packages machinery, P. N. Russell and Co.; 85 hides, O. B. Ebsworth; 2 bales wool, H. Beit; 102 hides, 1 bundle skins, 2 quarter-casks 1 hogshead tallow, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 3 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 5 bales 1 bag wool, 6 bales skins, 4 casks tallow, J. Richardson; 63 hides, Irwin and Turner; 12 boiler tubes, Westgarth; 115 hides, 1 cask tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 25 hides, 1 bundle skins, Nipper and See; 26 hides, Order; and sundry packages of plants and fruit.

Miss Kilmansegg, from Java: 2490 bags rice, 3028 bags sugar, 355 bags coffee, 247 bags pepper, Willis, Merry, and Co.

EXPORTS.—September 17.

Lady Young (s.), for Moreton Bay: 20 boxes 23 half-chests tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 case brandy, 1 quarter-cask sherry, 8 bags sugar, 2 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 2 packages tobacco, 17 packages tea, 10 cases geneva, 6 cases beer, 2 cases cheese, 1 package opium, 27 packages oilstores, Church, Brothers; 1 package tea, 2 octaves wine, Brown and Co.; 48 bags sugar, D. M'Kinlay; 1 package drapery, R. J. Fleetwood; 17 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg and Co.; 12 cases cheese, 2 bales bags, 1 cask oatmeal, 2 cases oil, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package, Saddington and Sons; 10 chests tea, 34 bags sugar, 2 casks blacking, 22 bags salt, 4 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 2 cases hats, 3 cases drapery, Armitage and Co.; 30 barrels currants, 28 half-chests, 3 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 608 iron pipes, 10 valves, 20 iron plugs, 30 covers, 1 package, Harper; 5 packages, Duguid and Co.; 2 packages, L. Sharwood; 150 bags flour, S. Nutter; 4 packages, W. West; 1 case, Lenehan and Co.; 1 case, F. Macnab and Co.; 2 packages, T. R. Coates; 100 bags flour, N. Caston; 10 cases kerosene, Stanford and Co.; 2 packages, E. Davis; 1 case, T. J. Bown; 1 package, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, T. S. Glaister; 6 packages rope, A. B. Armstrong; 6 bales hay, H. Priestly; 60 bags flour, J. Wearne; 6 kegs butter, Dunnicliff; 41 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 10 cases fruit, 3 bags pollard, 1 case kerosene, J. Webster; 6 packages, J. Keep; 25 bags maize, 10 bags bran, 21 packages, H. Prescott; 6 cases confectionery, Biddell, Brothers; 1 piano, L. Moss; 1 case jam, J. Pope; 6 casks tar, F. Lassetter; 9 cases boots, E. Vickery; 15 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 39 bags maize, 3 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 4 drums turps, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 package, Dalgarno; 2 cases, M'Arthur and Co.; 10 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 2 vehicles, J. Robertson; 6 packages, Palen; 150 bags maize, 3 kegs butter, 15 bales hay, S. Priestly; 12 wheels, 3 packages, J. Keep.

Auckland (s.), for Auckland: 10 hogsheads rum, 10 packages tobacco, 50 cases geneva, 49 packages coffee, 7 quarter-casks wine, 30 cases gin, 8 packages tea, 1 case corn flour, 9 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 5 hogsheads claret, Curcier and Adet; 4 barrels coffee, M. Bayley; 20 hogsheads rum, Parbury, Brothers; 1640 bags sugar, 7 casks treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 25 cases pickles, 50 bales muscatels, Gilfillan and Co.; 7 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 7 packages, J. Thompson and Co.; 11 pockets hops, 100 half-sacks flour, 5 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 20 barrels currants, 77 packages oilstores, M. Moss and Co.; 10 [illegible] wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 4 bales leather, T. W. Eady; 2 cases, J. Sands; 1 case drapery, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 2 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package, A. S. Webster; 10 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 2 packages drapery, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 4 drums soda, 21 casks tallow, 7 barrels resin, 12 kegs butter, 46 bags maize, W. R. Hill; 1 case, Hilton Browne and Co.; 20 bundles iron, J. J. Wright and Co.; 3 packages, Shepherd and Co.; 1 case drapery, W. Hunter; 1 package, Berens, Levi, and Seligmann; 2 cases fruit, M'Donald; 1 package, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases fruit, R. Herod; 1 package silks, Farmer, Painter, and Pope.

Novelty, for Auckland: 449 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 10 half-chests tea, Brown and Co.; 25 boxes tea, F. Gronvald; 125 packages tea, 245 bags sugar, 16 barrels barley, 19 casks peas, 11 bales leather, 10 hogsheads brandy, 50 cases oil, 201 bags bone dust, Gilfillan and Co.; 10 chests tea, 12 cases oil, D. Levy; 30 packages provisions, 149 bags bone dust, H. Bell; 121 bags maize, J. Steele; 60 bags maize, R. Campbell; 6 caskes chemicals, Elliott, Brothers; 7 packages drugs, 12 pairs shafts, 6 tons iron, 7 cases lamp black, 200 tons coal, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 102 bags maize, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 204 bags maize, C. B. Bond.

Fanny Fisher, for Wellington: 152 tons coal, 148 bags maize, 20 shafts, 242 bags maize, 20 drays, 438 felloes, 34,400 shingles, 3 carts, J. Merriman; 404 felloes, 500 spokes, 6 drays poles, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case plants, O. Fox and Co.; 200 bags maize, 6 drays, 2 carts, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 70 bags maize, W. R. Hill; 50 bags maize, R. Campbell.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Novelty, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Woolloomooloo, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Wellington and Port Cooper.—By the Fanny Fisher, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For San Francisco.—By the Coya, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Tahiti.—By the Success, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Wednesday, at 4·30 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the Eagle (s.), on Wednesday, at 4·30 p.m.

For Hokitika and the Southern Ports of New Zealand.—By the Claud Hamilton (s.), on Thursday, at 11 a.m.

MAILS PER ELLORA, VIA SUEZ.

The Royal Mail Steamship ELLORA will be dispatched with the usual mails on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters at 8.30 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 9.30 a.m., 24th.

For ordinary letters addressed to the United Kingdom, and Galle, 11 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

All letters and newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

Late letters, addressed to places other than the United Kingdom and Galle, may be posted at the General Post Office up till 11 a.m. on the 24th; and late letters, addressed to the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, at the General Post Office and Moore's Wharf, up till 1 p.m. Such letters, however, must bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

For any further information, the public are referred to the Postal Guide, which is published monthly.

JOSEPH DOCKER, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, 18th September, 1866.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, September 17: City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Moreton Bay; Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Grainger, for Rockhampton; City of Adelaide (s.), 615 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne; Claud Hamilton (s.), 538 tons, Captain Penmanby, for Nelson; Native Lass, schooner, 105 tons, Captain M'Leod, for South Sea Islands; Lizzie Coleson, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Dunn, for Hokitika; Mariposa, schooner, 164 tons, Captain Hurley, for Rockhampton; Eagle (s.), 147 tons, Captain Hill, for Wide Bay; Wallaroo, barque, 532 tons, Captain Whiting, for Wallaroo; Fortune, brig, 161 tons, Captain Welch, for South Sea Islands; Escort, 139 tons, Captain Nicholson, for Melbourne.

The Florence Irving (s.) left Brisbane at 6.25 p.m. on the 15th instant, rounded Point Lookout at 4 30 p.m., passed Cape Byron at midnight; North Solitaries at 8 a.m. on the 16th, Smoky Cape at 3 p.m.; Seal Rocks at 2.53 a.m. on the 17th, and entered Sydney Heads at 11.15 a.m. Had moderate northerly winds for the first part of the passage, and strong southerly and light variable breezes the remainder of the passage. Passed the Telegraph (s.) at 9 30 p.m. on the 15th instant, off Point Danger, and the Lady Young (s.), off Smoky Cape.

The Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Clarence River, crossed the bar at 9 a.m. on the 15th instant; passed Smoky Cape at 8 p.m. same day; rounded Seal Rocks at 5 p.m. on 16th instant, Port Stephens at 8 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 8.15 a.m. on the 17th instant. For the first and latter parts of the passage she experienced moderate northerly winds and fine weather; middle part strong southerly winds and cloudy sky. She brings the following cargo:—680 bags maize, 105 tierces beef, 59 casks pork, 22 casks tallow, 515 hides, 38 cases eggs, 9 coops fowls, and sundries.

The Miss Kilmansegg, from Sourabaya the 5th August, reports the Catherine at loading for Sydney.

The Loss of the Cawarra.—The members of the Steam Navigation Board have been appointed a Commission to inquire into the loss of the steamship Cawarra. Preliminary meetings have already been held, and the Commission will begin its investigation on Friday next.

NEWCASTLE.
ARRIVALS.

September 15.—Picard, schooner, 186 tons, Hopkins, from Rockhampton.

September 16.—Drover, brig, 174 tons, Laverty, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

September 15.—Omega, barque, 401 tons, Urquhart, for Otago, N. Z., with 600 tons coal.

September 15.—Ann, barque, Doble, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.

September 15.—Catherine Jane, barque, Boyd, for Melbourne, with 570 tons coal.

September 15.—Alarm, brig, Chadwick, for Nelson, N. Z., with 280 tons coal.

September 15.—Edina (s.), for Sydney, with 300 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 15.—Clara, and Brilliant, from Sydney.

September 16.—Highlander, Maria, Hannah Broomfield, Elizabeth, Martha, Venture, Nancy, Scotia, Lismore, Cuoetah, Louis and Miriam, Jessie, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.
ARRIVAL.

September 14.—Eastern Empire, from London, with 500 emigrants.

CLEARED OUT.

September 15.—Barwon, schooner, 56 tons, Stevens, for Sydney via Richmond River, in Ballast.

The Amycus, barque, from Tome, which called here for orders, being at the time on her voyage to Sydney, has altered her destination, and has had her papers endorsed at the Custom House here for Batavia.—*Queensland Guardian*, September 14th.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.

September 15.—Bella Vista, from Newcastle; Result, from London.

September 16.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Elizabeth, from Mauritius; Alma, from Hokitika; Cabot, from Chili.

ADELAIDE.
ARRIVAL.

September 16.—Huguenots, from Plymouth.

DEPARTURE.

September 15.—St. Magnus, for Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE.

Captain Trouton completed the survey of the wreck of the Cawarra to-day.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—September 15.

1000 planks timber, Daniell, King, and Co.
1 box sashes, 8 cases slops, 7 cases drapery, 4 cases hats, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
62 packages ship chandlery, A. S. N. Company
50 hogshead rum, 50 hogsheads 150 cases brandy, Young, Lark, and Bennett
2 cases perfumed spirit, Parrot, Brothers
36 packages hardware, E. P. Capper and Sons
100 quarter-casks brandy, 52 hogsheads 24 kilderkins 150 casks beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 case woollens, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.
1 cask nuts, D. Cohen and Co.
75 tons salt, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
20 cases galvanized iron, 6 cases drapery, Saunders and Co.
70 barrels flour of sulphur, 3 cases blue, H. Chatto
200 cases brandy, L. Carroll
4 cases pianos, J. H. Anderson and Sons
6 hogsheads 30 barrels sugar, 1 cask white spirit, 60 cases provisions, 19 packages drugs, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
4400 cigars, A. W. Sutton
200 boxes candles, 200 cases starch, 50 cases jam, 50 cases chicory, 50 kegs carb. soda, T. J. Dean
25 quarter-casks brandy, 100 barrels currants, Allan, Street, and Norton.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Sept. 17.	8.30 a.m.	South.	Fresh, and cloudy.
	Noon.	W.S.W.	Strong, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
September 17.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar. Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen ..	No report		No report
Waverley ..	Calm. Dull		No report
Rockhampton	NE. Cloudy		No report
Hawkwood ..	Calm Fine		No report
Maryborough	N. Fine		No report
Gayndah ..	W. Fine		No report
Brisbane ..	S. Fine	29·844	No report
Toowoomba ..	W. Fine		No report
Nebo ..	Calm. Fine		No report
Port Mackay ..	Calm. Fine		No report
N. S. Wales.			
Tenterfield ..	W. Fine		W., strong. Fine
Grafton ..	W. Fine	29·86 60.	W. Very warm
Glen Innes ..	SW. Fine		SW. Fine
Armidale ..	W. Fine	26·640 59·0	W., strong. Fine
Tamworth ..	NW. Fine		SW. Cldy, like rn.
Murrurundi ..	NW. Fine		NW. Cloudy
Singleton ..	NW. Fine		NW. Cloudy
Maitland ..	W. Fine		SW. Unsettled
Newcastle ..	NW. Fine	29·048 62·2	WSW. Cloudy
Windsor ..	W. Fine		N.E. Fine
Sydney ..	W. Cloudy	29·752	W. Dull, cloudy
South Head ..	S. Fine		SW. Cloudy
Wollongong ..	W. Fine, cold		SW. Fine
Kiama ..	NW. Fine, change		Calm. Fine
Bathurst ..	No report		SW. Cloudy
Mudgee ..	No report		W. Cloudy
Cassilis ..	NW. Cloudy		NW. Cloudy
Wellington ..	No report		W. Cloudy
Dubbo ..	No report		W. Cloudy, dull
Orange ..	No report		SW. Like rain
Forbes ..	No report		SE. Dull, cool
Young ..	No report		SE. Dull, cold
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Urana ..	W. Fine.		W. Heavy storm
Deniliquin ..	W. Fine, clear	29·484 54·	S. Showery
Hay ..	NW. Fine, cool		NW. Showery
Moulamein ..	Calm. Cloudy		W. Showery
Wentworth ..	W., strong. Cldy		No report
Goulburn ..	W. Threatening	27·616 52·4	W. Squally
Braidwood ..	NW. Fine.		NW. Fine
Araluen ..	WNW. Fine		NW. Fine
Queanbeyan ..	NNW. Cloudy		NE. Cloudy
Cooma ..	NE. Cloudy, cold		NE. Cloudy, cold
Yass ..	NW. Dull		NW. Cloudy, dull
Gundagai ..	N. Cloudy, cold		NW. Cloudy
Tumut ..	W. Cloudy		S. Cloudy
Kiandra ..	NW. Snowing	25·142 39·	NW. Snowing
Albury ..	NW. Fine	29·220 54·0	No report
Victoria.			
Melbourne ..	N. Dull	29·733 50·	No report
Queenscliff ..	W. Cloudy	29·72 55	No report
Cape Schank ..	W., fresh. Cloudy	29·36 54	No report
Cape Otway ..	NW. Misty	29·385 48	No report
Portland ..	W. Cloudy	29·710 51·	No report
S. Australia:			
Adelaide ..	SW. Clear, squally		No report

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

September 15th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·778	66·1	54	N.E.	0·1	4	7	0	4·0
P.M. 3	.493	81·9	29	N.	2·2	21	4		
„ 9	·809	63·3	45	W.	0·8	13	0		4·0
Mean ...	29 693	70·4	42·7		1·0	13	3·7		4.0

Evaporation 24 hours......0·254.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 82·4 | Sun—maximum .... 128·3
Minimum .... 53·4 | Grass—minimum .... 46·1

Remarks.—Total rainfall from January 1st to this date=29·5 inches. Annual average of the preceding seven years=51·5 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
September 17th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	29·752	61·5	52	W.	0·7	10	70·8	58·3	0
*Grafton ...		29·776	60·0	94	W.	0·3	0	84·0	56·0	0
Armidale	3278	29·828	60·0		W.	4·0	1			
Newcastle	132	29·716	65·6	41	N.W.	9·0	2	73·0	51·4	0
South Head	267	29·841	57·5	65	S.	0·4	8	69·9	50·6	0
†Kiandra ...	4640	29·768			N.W.	9·0	10	57·5	28·0	
Deniliquin	410	29·844	50·0	68	W.	1·0	0	67·1		0
Albury	572	29·791	47·9	67	N.W.	9·0	5		38·4	
Goulburn ...	2129	29·880	46·6	90	W.	0·3	6	61·4	40·1	0

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Fah., but not to mean sea level. † Heavy snow.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER 18TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	11.41	2·3 N.	6.1	5.48
Moon	18 22	18·4 S.	12 0 p.m.	12.49 a.m.
Mercury ...	10.58	8·36 N.	5 36 a.m.	4.46 p.m.
Venus	14 31	17 22 S.	7.57 a.m.	9 32 p.m.
Mars	6.20	23 32 N.	1.42 a.m.	11 25 a.m.
Jupiter	19.37	22·10 S.	12 47 p.m.	2·51 a.m.
Saturn	14.31	12 34 S.	8.9 a.m.	9.17 p.m.

Moon's age .... 8·9 days.
High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 1h. 35m.; p.m. 2h. 7m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

Rifle Competition.—The members of No. 5 Company, S. B. V. R., competed for the second time for the Company's silver cup, yesterday, the ranges being 400, 500, 550, and 600 yards, five shots at each range, with Enfield rifles, in Hythe position, Wimbledon targets and scoring. Corporal Brewster, who succeeded on the first occasion, again headed the list yesterday, with the splendid score of 60, being an average of centres. The names of the competitors and scores made were as follows:—

Captain Richards ...	38	Private Cain	41
Lieutenant Philips ...	41	Bushell	50
Colored Sergeant Linsley	48	Really	16
Sergeant Johnston ...	26	Kelley	25
Corporal D'Arietta ...	47	Ellwood	43
Brewster	60	Foskell	11
[illegible]	29	M'Veigh	30
Private Brown	20	M'Anally	15

Flour.—A sale of Adelaide flour will be held by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their Rooms, George-street, this morning, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Wines, &c.—Attention is invited to the sale of ale, porter, wines, spirits, &c., advertised by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. for this morning, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, George-street.—Adv.

[illegible] The cargo of the Sea Nymph just arrived [illegible] will be sold by Mr. W. Dean, at his Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—Adv.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

Those who turn to the map of the old world as it stood when Columbus announced the existence of a new one, and compare what discovery has unfolded to human knowledge and conquest, will find enough to excite astonishment. We grow familiar indeed with truths that have long been declared, but the more we meditate upon the fact the more its vast dimensions strike the imagination. When following up the thread of thought we contemplate the achievements of modern nations in peopling these vast regions, or preparing the way for their occupation by future millions who will vie with the inhabitants of the old world, our astonishment rises still higher. But when we look to modern contrivances by which all these parts of the earth are drawn together, and the simplicity of the means by which it is effected, still our wonder grows. We now learn that the Atlantic telegraph, whose failure was so great a disappointment to mankind, has again been laid, this time under circumstances so favourable as to assure the permanence of communication which is now established between the old world and the new.

Let us look, then, at what is the position in which the nations stand to each other in view of this simple but wondrous work. The whole continent of Europe is already embraced in one vast network of communication. The wire runs on until it reaches the extreme north. It crosses the borders of China, and will soon be brought down to the neighbourhood of Japan. It has traversed the Red Sea, ascended the shores of India and spread over that mighty continent, hastening in its course to that point where it shall touch the Philippine Islands, descend to Java and Sumatra, and thus come within sight of the coast of New Holland. Here it will rise from the waves and run through the length and breadth of the land, always multiplying its branches and diffusing its knowledge through all those centres, growing with annual increase, wherever the British colonist establishes a home and a city. But for the long failure and the diversion of other matters that have interested the minds of men, the accomplishment of this connection between Western Europe and the shores of America would have produced rapturous demonstration. Even as it is, the news must thrill through every part of the habitable globe, and awaken a feeling of deeper interest than could be produced by the ordinary triumphs of engineering or of science. For politics and war, for trade and commerce, for the promotion of good will, for the extension of peace, the wire will render its service to those who hold the mastery of those vast continents.

That which has been accomplished in the old and in the new world, in Europe and in America, as well as in China, gives impressive encouragement to the colonies of Australia to promote as rapidly as possible a union with this immense circle of human intelligence. It would be indeed a serious drawback, at least in feeling and anticipation, if any natural difficulties hindered the connection of New Holland with other portions of the earth. So far, however, as investigation has gone, and calculations have been made, the union of Australia with the most distant parts of the civilised globe is a matter only of inconsiderable outlay compared with the cost incurred elsewhere and compared with the advantages which such an enterprise would return. It is impossible to judge of the value of such means of intelligence by any scale of charges. What the merchant pays or the Government receives is nothing in comparison with the indirect benefits which are realised by the whole community; and this not merely in elevating the mind and producing a glow of manly enthusiasm in the sight of vast achievements of human ingenuity, but actually in the saving of expense, in the avoidance of loss, and in the realisation of pecuniary profit. It is impossible to say how far capital may increase its power—to what extent the sources of well-being may be multiplied, or how rapidly they may be brought to every man's door. But this is certain, that if they are so multiplied and so distributed, it will be in consequence of man possessing the two great means of modern elevation—quickness of transit by steam and rail, and quickness of intelligence by the electric wire. These show hourly where industry is pursuing an erroneous path, where risks are incurred which cannot be indemnified, and saves many a man from a gulf in which he would be hopelessly and finally precipitated if he had not the timely intimation which the wire gives of the state of the markets, and the condition of international affairs.

When the last telegraph was established between America and Europe, the Queen of England dispatched her message to the President of America, Abraham Lincoln. The pious sentiment which ran along the line, and was responded to with so much warmth by the great ruler of the American people, was worthy both of the royal writer and of the person to whom her message was addressed. We have no doubt that a similar sentiment will be felt and expressed by those who on both sides of the Atlantic contemplate this great international achievement, where the genius of both countries has asserted their common origin and affinity and divided its praise. We trust that the time is far distant when this precious means of intercourse will be interrupted. It was the intention of parties concerned to obtain a duplicate by relaying the old cable, under the light of new discoveries, by which the dangers and failures of the past may be avoided.

Nothing perhaps has so much contributed to the extension of the science of electricity, or led to so perfect a knowledge of the conditions on which this vast undertaking may attain success as the studies to which the great Atlantic cable has given rise. What has happened in this vast experiment comprehends and includes almost every form of danger and difficulty which can attend such undertakings; and the experience of those who have proved successful will form a continual guide and perpetual warning. Thus the laying of cables will be conformable to certain ascertained and immutable laws, and the casualties, as they are called, will be diminished until nothing will interfere with success unless some of those catastrophes by which the ocean is tossed into tempest and the most powerful resources of man are laughed to scorn by the resistless waves.

The enormous distance through which this great undertaking has been conducted, and the successful navigation by the largest ship that ever floated upon the ocean, are facts of great promise and encouragement. In this as in all other matters there is a co-operation of the various sciences, each one of which would be insufficient to affect the common purpose. But by combining all together in one grand movement, that which seemed beyond the energy or resources of man is finally accomplished with the certainty and perfection of natural laws. We know that what has been done, therefore, in similar circumstances can be done a thousand times, and we have thus the assurance that should any unfortunate accident lead to the destruction of this great line, the damage done, great as it may be, will always be open to reparation.

In an article we quoted last week from the *Melbourne Herald* it was stated that, while Mr. Parkes was on his late visit to Melbourne, overtures of a friendly character were made to him in reference to the Murray duties. We are unaware how far this statement accords with the fact, but it would be convenient, now that Parliament is sitting, if the Government would state whether the position of affairs is really altered since last session, and whether any additional negotiations are contemplated. Mr. Parkes had ocular demonstration when on the Border of the great inconveniences caused to settlers by the present system, and he promised to do his best to remedy their grievances. The difficulty lay in the attitude of the Government of Victoria, but if that Government has intimated its willingness to come to a fair understanding, Mr. Parkes is bound to redeem his pledge.

Our Government has successfully asserted its right to its own revenue, and has successfully collected that revenue. We have also determined what is the value, as expressed in figures, of the right so contended for. But while what has thus been done has prepared the way for a final settlement, it has not effected a final settlement. Probably no one can be found who will contend that a Border collection of duties is a thing good in itself, or even unobjectionable, and one in which we may rest contentedly. As soon as a better state of things is possible, it is obligatory on the Government to bring it about. It was necessary to collect the duties for a time, because that was the only alternative, but there is no need to continue the process after it has effected its purpose. It used to be disputed whether we *could* collect our duties on the frontier, whether we *would*, and whether, if we did, the receipts would be worth the trouble. All these points have been settled by practical experience. The duties have been collected, and they prove to be a very handsome addition to our Customs revenue. We cannot afford to forego them in our present condition of financial difficulty, and a *sine qua non* to all negotiation is that the revenue should be secured.

But this point the Victorian Government is now willing to concede, and in this concession a great deal has been gained. The dispute is narrowed to the mode in which the money should be levied and calculated. The demand formerly made by Victoria, that it should levy the duties on the river was inadmissible. It was inconvenient, to say the least, that another Government should exercise acts of sovereignty within our own territory, nor was there any reason for taking out of the hands of South Australia a duty that colony has always faithfully discharged. But this demand is now waived, and our neighbours profess to be willing to pay over a lump sum, to be calculated on the basis of the last year's receipts. This is an offer that might be accepted for a term of years, for though the amount would increase every year, the slight loss would be a set-off against the evils of the Border system. The estimate would have to be revised at intervals.

There is, however, no need for an estimate at all, seeing that an accurate calculation is possible at a very slight expense—far less than is incurred at present. No one along the Border would object to a *registration* of the traffic across it. This would involve no delay, no interference, and no expense to the carriers or their employers. This system of registration does in fact exist, and has existed for years with respect to the transit of live stock. There is no duty fortunately on the importation or exportation of live stock, yet an accurate account is kept of all that crosses the Border. Drovers have to give a statement as to the live stock in their charge. This obligation is no grievance, and has never been complained of. If both Governments were next week to put on an import duty on stock, the machinery exists for adjusting mutual payments on account of that duty. We know how many horses, cattle, and sheep, go every week from New South Wales into Victoria, and we know how many cross the Border in the other direction. The accounts could be balenced in five minutes, and the amount due on stock duty could be determined accurately. Nothing is needed but to apply this same principle to the transit of the articles that are dutiable under the tariffs. We do not require revenue stations along the Border, we only require registration stations. And four would be sufficient. Every person crossing the Border with dutiable articles would simply be required to state the fact, by handing a written document to the nearest registration officer. There would be nothing to pay, and therefore there would be no inducement to fraud or evasion. The registration would be complete for all practical purposes, even if some odd articles were crossed over at out of the way places, and no record of them were ever forwarded. A small penalty for omitting to forward such a record would probably be a sufficient check on such omissions. With such a complete registration, the Government could adjust their accounts quarterly. This would be the simplest and most satisfactory plan that could be adopted. It would be perfectly fair, it would be quite accurate, it would be economical, and it would leave trade free. If the Victorian Government is really as amenable as the *Melbourne Herald* states, it would probably be willing now to assent to this proposal. At any rate it is proper that our Government should make it. The last proposal came from Victoria, and it was rejected by our Government. It is only fair, therefore, that the next proposal should be made by our Government. It must be remembered that so long as any amicable arrangement is postponed, some of our colonists are suffering unnecessary injury. It is true that they are distant from the seat of Government, but they are not to be neglected on that account. It is this neglect of distant complaints that leads to the cry for separation. If a friendly agreement is now possible with the Government of Victoria, the present session of Parliament should not close without getting power to make such an agreement.

It is a subordinate question as to whether duties should be calculated on intercolonial produce. The trade would be free even if the duties were so calculated, because they would not be payable directly by the importer, [illegible] the Government would have to pay what it never received. The question is also complicated with the obligation not to establish differential duties. The ultimate tendency of events is undoubtedly towards a mutually free admission of all intercolonial products. Border lines will not remain for ever as Customs barriers, and the colonies of Australia will, one day, have as much free commercial intercourse with each other, as the States of America do. Whatever policy tends in that direction, therefore, is obviously the right policy. Any other policy will certainly have to be reversed.

Municipal Conference Committee.—A meeting of this committee was held yesterday afternoon, to consider what steps ought to be taken in consequence of the Government having failed to bring in a bill, as promised, for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to municipalities. The promise of the Colonial Secretary to the deputation from this committee was that a bill should be introduced before the end of August. The question at yesterday's meeting was whether, under the circumstances, there should not be some organised agitation throughout the various municipalities. It was agreed, however, to ask Mr. Tighe to put a question in the House to the Colonial Secretary on this subject, and Mr. Tighe, who was present as a member of the committee, agreed to put such question. The opinion of the committee appeared to be that the Government fully intended to keep the promise which had been made as to the introduction of this bill; but that the great delay which had taken place would materially lessen the chances of a good and comprehensive measure being passed. A resolution was adopted, empowering the President to call the Conference together as soon as the Government bill, whatever it might be, was introduced.

Electorate of East Sydney.—A meeting of the electors of East Sydney was held last night, at the Metropolitan Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, with a view to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the representation of the electorate in the Legislative Assembly occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John Caldwell. The long room of the hotel was well filled. On the motion of Mr. W. Pritchard, seconded by Mr. John Davies, Mr. Richard Driver, M.L.A., was called to the chair. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and he remarked that the name of Mr. Dalley had been pretty freely circulated throughout the city as a suitable person to represent the constituency in Parliament. If that gentleman would consent to become a candidate, he should feel himself bound to vote for him. He might remark that, whoever was the candidate nominated by the meeting, he hoped that he would be a gentleman opposed to State-aid. (Cheers.) Alderman Murphy proposed that Mr. Robert Stewart should be placed in nomination. He had been associated with Mr. Stewart during the last three and twenty years. Mr. Stewart was a tried man, who had fought in the ranks of the liberal party even long before we had obtained representative institutions in the colony, and he was happy to say that Mr. Stewart had never deviated from the direct path of political rectitude. Mr. W. Pritchard had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Stewart. That gentleman's opinions were right upon the land question, and, what was of more importance at the present time, his opinions were sound on the question of State-aid. He was aware that Mr. Stewart held protectionist views, but that question was not now at issue. He was himself a thorough free trader, but he felt confident in voting for Mr. Stewart on the present occasion. Free trade had suffered more from its professed advocates than from the protectionists. Mr. Stewart had done battle for the rights of the people, and had always been consistent in the advocacy of liberal principles. Mr. F. Cane moved, "That the meeting adjourn until to-morrow night to admit of other candidates being brought forward." Mr. M. Guest seconded the motion. After some remarks from Mr. P. R. Holdsworth and Mr. J. Davies, the amendment was negatived by a large majority. Messrs. B. James, P. R. Holdsworth, E. James, S. Bennett, Alderman Murphy, and J. Davies were nominated as a deputation to wait upon Mr. Stewart with a view to obtain his consent to being placed in nomination. Mr. B. James felt a high respect for Mr. Stewart, and would support him against any other man in the city at the present election if he came forward; but, having regard to Mr. Stewart's private interests, he could not ask him to incur the expense of a contested election. Mr. Samuel Bennett said that he would only consent to become one of the deputation to Mr. Stewart, on the understanding that we were prepared to put our hands into our pockets to bear the expenses of the election. Mr. E. James felt some delicacy in asking Mr. Stewart to come forward without knowing who might be opposed to him. If Mr. Stewart were nominated he should use his influence to promote his return. On the motion of Mr. J. Davies, seconded by Alderman Murphy, a resolution was agreed to to the effect that the meeting should defray Mr. Stewart's expenses in the event of his consenting to become a candidate. The name of Mr. G. Lucas having been substituted for that of Mr. B. James, the deputation as proposed was appointed. The deputation thereupon proceeded to call upon Mr. Stewart, and in about half-an-hour afterwards returned with that gentleman to the meeting. The chairman informed Mr. Stewart of what had been done. Mr. Stewart regretted that some one better qualified to represent the constituency had not been requested to stand, but since that was not the case he scarcely felt justified in not acceding to the wish of the meeting. The electors present were conversant with his political opinions, and as they had been pleased to express approval of his past services, and to think that he could still be useful, he was willing to again enter the Assembly if elected. Mr. Stewart stated his opinions on the land question. He was favourable to free selection; he condemned the reservation of large areas from the operation of free selection, and thought that the conditional purchasers were placed at a great disadvantage in not having the means of making known the disabilities to which they were subjected. He defended the free selectors from aspersions which had been cast upon them, and he drew attention to the fact that free selectors had not, as a class, been brought before the Criminal Courts of the colony for dishonesty or other offences. He also spoke at length, and with commendation, on the policy of the present Land Acts; and his views appeared to be assented to by the meeting. With respect to State-aid, he said he was not prepared to see the question reopened, as he thought that the settlement of the matter by Parliament was most equitable, and ought to be final. Those who desired the reopening of the question would not only create a great deal of angry feeling, but the result of their ill advised agitation would probably be to deprive the present recipients of that State support which the Legislature had liberally continued to them during their lives. It was not likely that those communions in this constituency which supported their own religious organisations without the aid of the Government would consent to be taxed for the benefit of others. Large churches were now being erected by voluntary contributions in all parts of the city, and the amount subscribed for the re-building of St. Mary's Cathedral indicated the readiness and zeal of a large number of persons to support the religious worship with which they concurred. Some of Mr. Stewart's remarks on the question of State-aid were loudly cheered. On the motion of Mr. Holdsworth, the meeting formed itself into a committee for the purpose of securing Mr. Stewart's election.

East Sydney Electorate.—In pursuance with advertisement, a meeting of the political friends of Mr. George Thornton, who were desirous of bringing that gentleman forward as a candidate for the vacant seat in the representation of East Sydney, was held at the Currency Lass Hotel, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, yesterday evening. The meeting was very largely attended. Mr. R. Phenna was moved into the chair, and after stating the object for which the meeting was called, read a letter addressed by Mr. Thornton to the Chairman of the meeting, stating that he (Mr. Thornton) should decline to become a candidate for the vacant seat. Some disappointment was expressed that Mr. Thornton would not allow himself to be nominated. The meeting broke up without effecting anything.

Permanent Building and Investment Society.—A meeting of persons interested in the formation of a permanent building and investment society was held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, yesterday evening. There were about fifty people present, and the chair was occupied by Mr. George Thornton. The rules of the society were laid before the meeting by the provisional committee, and having been read, were, after some discussion, adopted. Messrs. J. H. Neale, W. H. Rolfe, and James Simpson were elected trustees; and Messrs. G. Thornton, J. Trickett, T. S. Harwood, W. Huntingdon, J. Macintosh, J. Goddard, and J. Jones were elected directors for the current year. The first meeting of the society for the payment of subscriptions will be held on the 29th October next.

Daring Burglary.—A rather bold case of housebreaking took place on Saturday evening, on the premises of Mr. James M'Donald, 194, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills. The facts of the occurrence are as follow:—Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald left home at a quarter to 8 o'clock, previously locking the door, and upon their return at a quarter-past 9 they found the door closed, but not locked, and on entering they discovered that the house had been ransacked. Several drawers were broken open, from which had been taken the following articles of jewellery, valued at £30:—One gold and one silver watch, two gold chains, a brooch, two gold rings, a pair of eardrops, and a sovereign. Two men were observed by the neighbours lurking near the place about dusk on Saturday, but no clue has as yet been obtained of the culprits.

Accident.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. Edward Campbell, J.P., of Cook's River, was driving into Sydney in his dogcart, accompanied by Mr. Hurley and two little boys, the horse was suddenly startled by another horse, ridden by a young gentleman, which passed in front of Mr. Campbell's dogcart. Mr. Campbell's horse after plunging and kicking for some time, bolted with the vehicle, and dashed it to pieces against the wall of the Railway Bridge, at the top of Parramatta-street. Mr. Campbell narrowly escaped being thrown over the bridge on to the railway; as it is, he is very seriously injured. Mr. Hurley and one of the children are much shaken and bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Sydney Fire Brigade.—The members of the Sydney Fire Brigade, under the direction of the chief superintendent, Mr. T. J. Bown, yesterday morning proceeded with their steam and manual engines to Burwood Park, where the engines were thoroughly cleaned and tested, and gave entire satisfaction. The Brigade went through their practise [illegible] the various apparatus to work in a [illegible] portion of their [illegible]. The Brigade returned to town about midday, and the engines were placed in the station, in readiness for any emergency.

Wrecks Relief Committee.—The Wrecks Relief Committee met in the Mayor's Room, at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The following members of the Committee were present:—Mr. George Thornton (in the chair), Mr. Joseph Thompson, Mr. J. H. Goodlet, Mr. William Sheet, Mr. A. Brofort, Mr. E. T. Penfold, Mr. W. Pritchard, Mr. Robert Stewart, Mr. Benjamin James, Mr. E. Lowther, Mr. W. Hanson, Mr. R. Kelly, Mr. J. V. Gorman, Mr. Alderman Raphael, Mr. Alderman Caraher, and the honorary secretaries, Mr. Powell and Captain Moodie. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by Mr. Powell, the honorary secretary, were duly confirmed by the committee. The secretary then read several letters received, and the committee determined what should be done in each case. A letter was received from the honorary secretary to the Gentlemen Amateur Dramatic Association—stating that that society contemplated giving an entertainment, on or about the 4th of next month, the proceeds of which it was proposed to devote to the Wrecks' Relief Fund,—should that proposal meet with the sanction of the committee. The committee gratefully accepted the proposal of the society, with the understanding that their acceptance of the offer should not entail any outlay to the committee. Mr. G. P. Heath, Port Master of Brisbane, enclosed a cheque for £23, being the amount of one day's pay subscribed by the officers and men belonging to the Port Office department at Brisbane, towards the relief of the widows and orphans of those who were lost during the late gales, and who were, at the time of their deaths, employed in trading between the ports of Queensland and other Australian colonies. The honorary secretary was requested to acknowledge the receipt of this handsome donation in suitable terms. An application was made on behalf of four seamen belonging to the "Triumph," lost on the 9th of September now instant, at Point Lookout for money to purchase clothing—£2 for each. The committee did not think that this case was one in which they could comply with the request made on behalf of these men. The funds at their disposal had not been raised for such an object. The Honorary Treasurer (Mr. Thompson) reported that there was £3987 13s. 8d. now to the credit of the fund at the bank. It appeared also that about £100 more was then in the hands of the secretary; so that there was at present upwards of £4000 in hand. The proposal made by the sub-committee for the distribution of funds amongst the families of those who were lost in the recent wrecks was then read, and having been carefully considered by the general committee, was finally determined. In some cases arrangements were ordered to be made for providing the children of the deceased persons with annuities, and in other cases (as was thought most fitting) moneys were ordered to be paid into the Savings' Bank—to be drawn out at so much a week, for the benefit of widows and children of those who had been lost in the late disastrous gales. The proceedings of the committee evinced that every care had been taken to see that the funds raised should be appropriated according to the urgency of each individual case, and according to the general desire of the subscribers.

The late Finding of Human Remains.—The City Coroner yesterday commenced an inquiry respecting the death of the woman a portion of whose remains were found on a piece of land off Sussex-street last Saturday morning. The inquiry was held at Greig's, Railway Hotel. William Kirkpatrick, ironmoulder, and his son, James Kirkpatrick, a boy about 11 years old, who were the first to make the discovery, gave evidence, but nothing was elicited from them beyond what appeared in the report published in the *Herald* of yesterday. Dr. Renwick, who had examined the remains, stated that they consisted of the head and part of the neck and chest of a human body, in separate parts. In the shell with the remains was a fragment of coarse cloth, stained with discharge, and very dirty. The head is much decomposed, and all the scarfskin is removed, and has the smell and appearance of having been baked; on the back of the head is a quantity of loose, long, dark chesnut hair, matted together with discharge; much of the hair, especially on the frontal regions, has been removed. Over the right eyebrow is a wound with irregular edges, semi-circular in shape and as deep as the bone; externally no other marks of violence were found on the head. On dissecting up the wound, no injury of the bone immediately beneath was found. The second portion of the body consists of the cervical or neck vertebræ; the dorsal vertebræ and the ribs containing only a portion of the apices of the lungs in situ and much decomposed; on the left side the cartilages and the tips of the rib bones in the lower front portion have been torn away in parts. The muscular substance covering the chest has been all removed from the bones. On both sides, attached to the collar bones, is the scapula or shoulder blade, covered with charred and decomposed muscular substance, but no trace of the rest of the arm. The neck is covered with similar charred muscular substance. The lower end of the trunk portion has clearly been cut through in the upper part of the intervertebral surface by some sharp instrument. The above appearances show that death has occurred for some time—he would say three or four weeks at least. So carefully have the neck and the arms been separated by charring with fire, that it would be impossible to discover what injuries, if any, had been previously applied to the neck and the arms at the joints; the lower part of the chest has been cleanly divided from the abdomen. He suggested that the bones of the neck and skull should be opened and carefully dissected, to discover whether they are complete, and whether any fractures or other irregularities exist. At this stage of the proceedings the inquiry was adjourned until Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, to give the police time to prosecute their search and make further inquiries. The Coroner and jury all visited the place where the remains had been found, and were accompanied by Kirkpatrick, who pointed out to them the exact spot, and described the manner in which he had first made the discovery, and the position in which the remains lay. There are two or three closets not far from the spot, which have not yet been thoroughly searched, and the fireman engaged at Barker's Mills stated that about three weeks ago the padlock on the door of one of them was found broken off; but as the place is very open, and frequented by boys, it is very possible that it has been broken for mischief; there is also a considerable quantity of loose earth and stones lying in heaps in different parts of the ground, which are to be carefully examined, and perhaps when that is done some new light may be thrown over the affair. The City Coroner yesterday directed Mr. M'Gill to take a cast of the head and face, but decomposition had set in to such an extent that a cast could not be taken. Not the slightest clue, as yet, has been obtained by the police, which would tend to throw any light on this mysterious affair; the prevailing opinion is that a murder has been committed, and, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, it would be difficult to arrive at any other conclusion.

Artillery Ball Practice.—On last Saturday afternoon the members of the Volunteer Artillery were exercised in firing ball cartridge from thirty-two pounders at Dawes Battery. The target was moored down the harbour at a distance of a mile. Upwards of fifty rounds were fired, and the shooting considering the boisterous wind, was excellent.

Promenade Concert at the Prince of Wales Opera House.—The experiment of a promenade concert attracted a fair audience last evening. The Vice-regal party occupied the Governor's box. The stage was tastefully decorated with scenery and coloured lanterns. The entire ground floor, from which the seats had been removed was thrown open as a promenade, except a raised platform in the centre, the back part of which was occupied by the Volunteer band, a space in front being left for the vocalists—Miss James, Miss Stonner, and Mr. Egan. Herr Sipp, the ostensible projector of the concert was on the programme for several pianoforte solos, but he failed to put in an appearance, and in his absence Mr. Alfred Anderson kindly consented to fill the vacancy, and acquitted himself so satisfactorily that he was honoured with an enthusiastic encore. The absentee's breach of faith with the public was severely commented upon by many of the audience and must militate against the success of any future efforts of his to cater for public amusement.

Miss Aitken's Readings.—The last time the public of Sydney will have the pleasure of hearing this talented lady will be at the Australian Library, this evening, where she gives a grand farewell entertainment by vice-regal command. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young have signified their intention of being present, and a large number of seats are already engaged by the *élite* of the city. No finer elocutionist than Miss Aitken has ever visited Sydney, and those who have not heard her should embrace the only remaining opportunity of enjoying an intellectual treat such as may not be offered again for years. The programme embraces some of Miss Aitken's most popular delineations, and a choice selection of vocal music by Miss James, Miss Fleming, Mr. Jackson, and a gentleman amateur who possesses a baritone voice of great power and richness.

Athletic Sports.—The prizes were paid over last night at Tattersall's. A prize was given to the competitor who was the neatest dressed. R. King received the prize.

Death of Frederick Molteno.—Many of our readers (says the *S. A. Register*) will be grieved to learn that the Infant Musician, whose exquisite performances on the violin have so delighted audiences in this and the neighbouring colonies, died on Sunday morning, September 2nd, at Norwood. Several days ago he was engaged to accompany the Lancashire Bellringers on a country tour, but as he seemed indisposed, medical advice was taken as to whether he was well enough to carry out the engagement. After thoroughly examining him, Dr. Bayer expressed his opinion that country air would probably do him good, and he started to go North. He was announced to play at Salisbury; but it was not considered advisable that he should do so, and at Gawler he was only able to appear in the first part of the entertainment. After consulting medical men in that township, he was taken on to Kapunda; but as he still shewed every symptom of getting worse, his father brought him back to town, and went to reside with him at a friend's house at Norwood. About a week ago he took to bed from low fever, and that disease eventually caused his death. The deceased was an amiable, docile child, and, as may be supposed, his loss is severely felt by his parents and friends. Of his musical predilections the public have had numerous instances of judging, and we are assured that he took a positive delight in the study of music, a real love of the art, and a readiness to perform the parts allotted to him. On Wednesday afternoon his remains were interred in the West-terrace Cemetery, the Rev. D. J. H. Ibbetson officiating at the grave. His father, mother, with a great number of spectators and attached friends, attended at the solemn obsequies. The following lines, sent with a cypress wreath, were, at the request of "Ellis" the writer, placed on the coffin in the grave.—

"In Memoriam.

A few short days we might have twined,
To deck thy fair young brow,
The laurel wreath—thou gifted boy—
We twine the cypress now.
And but with hands all lovingly
Upon thy little bier,
Mother, [illegible] child
Needs now no bitter tear!"

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRISBANE.

MONDAY EVENING.

PARLIAMENT meets to-morrow, when it is expected the Government will bring forward a new proposition for additional taxation, and the issue of Treasury Bills.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 6 P.M.

The Governor visited Echuca on Saturday last, and went on to the Pontoon Bridge, but did not trespass on the territory of Sir John Young.

The Castlemaine Exhibition is to open on Wednesday next.

The concert on Saturday evening in the New Exhibition Hall was very successful, 3000 persons were present.

Coppin and Kyte are contesting the Richmond election.

A requisition containing over 800 signatures has been presented to Mr. Graham, of the firm of Graham, Brothers, asking him to come forward for the Central Province, as member for the Upper House.

Business shows a moderate improvement. Currants are firmer, sales have been effected at 4½d. A considerable parcel of chicory has been placed at about 4d. Only trade sales of breadstuffs have been made pending the auction sales to-morrow. There have been rather heavy sales of liquids—100 quarter-casks of Hennessy's pale brandy were disposed of at 7s.; 1000 cases at 26s.; 75 quarter-casks whisky at 3s. 9d.; and 900 casks Machen's stout at 9s.

In the live stock market the quantity of cattle brought forward this week amounted to 850, and fat sheep about 14,000. The market is not very brisk, and prices are a shade lower than those of last week.

ARRIVED.—Elizabeth, from Mauritius; Cabot, supposed to be from Chili.

The Norfolk cleared out with about 450 bales wool, and a general cargo of colonial produce. Her shipment of gold is 28,170 ounces. The City of Melbourne (s.) cleared out for Sydney to-day with 13,681 ounces gold.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY, 6 p.m.

ARRIVED.—Kite, brig, from Cadiz.

SAILED.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY, 6 p.m.

There have been fine rains throughout the colony since Saturday, and the crops are now considered safe.

Dr. Shiel was installed yesterday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, before an immense concourse of people. He has appointed the Rev. T. P. Russell Archdeacon of this province.

The St. Vincent brought a number of English birds, which are in first-rate order.

The Corn market is perfectly quiet, and prices are nominal.

ARRIVED.—Hougomont, from Liverpool, with 340 Government immigrants.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Our Newcastle correspondent reports that an inquest was held at the Court-house, on Sunday, before the Coroner, respecting the death of a woman named Elizabeth Griffin. Deceased appeared to be about fifty years of age, and of intemperate habits; she was suffering from inflammation of the liver. Dr. Bowker made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased; there were no external marks of violence, and it was his opinion death had been caused by inflammation of the liver, brought on by intemperance. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

BURNING DR. WILSON IN EFFIGY.—THE GOLD-FIELDS' ACT.—The correspondent of the *Braidwood Dispatch* says:—A gathering of over four hundred persons, consisting of diggers with their wives and children, assembled at Sergeant's Point, Little River, on Saturday evening after dark, to take part in the burning of the effigy of the late member for the Gold-fields South (Dr. Wilson). The effigy being placed on a hand-barrow, carried by four boys, a procession was then formed playing the Rogue's March. Having reached the hill where a gibbet had been erected, and being hung thereon, fire was set to a pile of dry wood, and in a short time, amidst the loudest hoots, was entirely consumed. The ashes were then collected and carried in the same order to the last shicer the deceased had sunk and there buried. Mr. Michael O'Hare Doherty then delivered a funeral oration and named the place of execution Gallow's Hill and of burial Traitor's Gully.

FOXLOW STATION AGAIN ROBBED.—On Monday last the above named station—which is situated near Bungendore, and about fifty miles from Goulburn—was robbed by bushrangers, being the second time within three weeks, and the third time within the last few months. Mr. Vallance, the superintendent, with his family and a female servant, were in the cottage, and Mr. Jones, the overseer, and Mr. Evans, who is engaged in making some repairs on the premises, were in the kitchen, when their attention was attracted by hearing the dogs bark. Mr. Jones got up and went to the door, and on the verandah was met by two armed men, one of whom asked who he was, and having been told, ordered him back into the kitchen. Both he and Evans were then told not to stir, and one of the bushrangers stood guard over them while the other went to Mr. Vallance, and calling him very opprobrious names, accused him of having told the police that Tom Connell was one of the men that robbed the place on the last occasion. He then pointed his gun at him, when Mrs. Vallance pushed it aside. The bushranger then dealt Mr. Vallance a blow on the mouth, causing the blood to flow. Mrs. Vallance pushed the fellow away, and began to cry, as did also the children and servant-girl. Jones and Evans then sought to interfere; but the bushranger who was keeping guard at the door ordered them to sit down. The fellow who had struck Mr. Vallance continued to behave very violently, and asked Mr. Vallance if he knew Tom Connell at all, and whether he would not swear away his life if he were caught. He particularly cautioned all the persons present to mention no names on the present or any future occasion, or if they did they would have to incur very unpleasant consequences. Mr. Vallance said that it was his duty to report the robberies to the police; and the bushranger said that if so he must give no names, but merely say that the place was stuck-up by armed men. All hands were then ordered into the kitchen and made to stand with their faces to the fire. The eldest child being in bed and crying, Evans was allowed to go out and fetch him into the same place. Mr. Vallance was asked for grog, but said that there was none in the house. After a while the robbers took their departure without saying that they were going. They took a considerable quantity of goods, consisting of slops, women's apparel, flour, tea, Holloway's pills and ointment, &c., as well as some meat in a handkerchief. Two men only were seen; but it is believed that there was a third outside. It is thought that Foxlow would be a much better place for a police station than the present locality—Wild Cattle Flat—where there is no population, and consequently no inducement for the bushrangers to visit it.—*Goulburn Herald* of Saturday.

THE SOLITARY HIGHWAYMAN.—Saturday's *Yass Courier* mentions that last Tuesday, Bourke, the bushranger, was seen in Mr. Pring's paddock, and it was supposed he was seeking for a horse there, as the one he had taken belonging to Mr. Ross was quite knocked up. Since the commencement of his exploits, this bushranger does not appear to have reaped a harvest in any way commensurate with the risk and hardships he has encountered. It has not yet been ascertained what cash he got from the Albury bag which he took from the mail on Friday se'nnight, but omitting that from the calculation, he has not acquired as much money as he would have earned had he remained in his situation as cook at Humewood. It is surmised that he has taken to the road more from a spirit of bravado than from a desire to secure rich booty. The police are still engaged in pursuit of him, but he is not simpleton enough to be caught easily. As a proof of his cunning, we may mention that when he reaches a dusty or soft place on his journey he dismounts and leads his horse, so as to render the animal's track almost imperceptible. Had a little more courage been shown at different places where he stuck-up numbers, he would have been captured or killed ere this. For instance, when he was at Bodkin's Inn, at Five Mile Creek, he took the boots from off young Kelly's feet, and in trying to put one of them on his own, his foot became so fastened that he could neither withdraw it nor put on the boot. He got a knife, with which he coolly cut the leather from near the toe to the instep, stooping down all the while to do so. It is said that some one made a sign to the others present to rush him, but as they had no fire-arms (!) they considered it unwise to do so. We learn that there was a fowling piece and plenty of ammunition in the house, and which was known to one of the party, but any little value he or any of the persons there might have had evaporated in the presence of the single handed bushranger. Bourke appears from all accounts to be very badly off for clothes, and when last seen one of his boots presented more the appearance of a sandal than its proper form and shape. He seems desirous of emulating the fame of Morgan so far as the credit of committing all his crimes by himself is concerned—than other knights of the road, whose custom it is to carry on their depredations in parties.

Saturday's *Brisbane Courier* states that three young men arrived in Queensland by one of the last immigrant vessels, with the intention of investing £10,000 each in pastoral pursuits; but, unfortunately for them, their drafts were on the Bank of Queensland; so they will have to wait some time before they can obtain their money.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

[CONTINUED.]

WE assume it is proved that any substantive amendment of the Act must do two things—first, it must make all pensions or gratuities payable under its provisions for public services done prior to its passing a charge on the public, and not in any degree on the civil servants. Secondly, it must give civil servants who pay their 4 per cent. of insurance a complete guarantee that their claims, founded on that payment, will be satisfied according to the scale in the amended Act. The first of these objects cannot, of course, be attained *gratis*. The obligation on the part of the public has been recognised, and must be met by those who contracted it. Happily, the payments will be little felt, as they will be spread over many years. The second object, however, though requiring the pledge of the public credit, may be attained without cost, if only the scale of payments to insurers under the amended Act be carefully proportioned to the premium paid. On this head the best actuaries must of course be consulted. We will say generally, that we believe the provision made by the Act for superannuated civil servants and their families to be larger than the rate of deduction from salaries will warrant. There ought, on the contrary, to be some slight margin the other way, both for the public security, and also to meet special and peculiar claims. And if the scale of pensions and gratuities be carefully arranged with a view to this object, we at once get rid of a great difficulty which at present meets us on the very threshold of the superannuation question. It is useless to blink the fact that the Assembly not only is, but ought to be, most unwilling to burthen the Consolidated Fund with a charge of indefinite amount. But if a fund can be raised and maintained from the contributions of the Civil Service so large as to render the public liability in respect of services rendered after the date of the Act purely nominal, the House might not be indisposed to carry out fairly the principle which it has already admitted, and for some years to come contribute what may be necessary for meeting the claims of those who were old public servants when the Act became law. As regards the past, public honour demands that the public purse should pay the public debt; that in no case should Peter be robbed to pay Paul. As regards the future (the terms "past" and "future" being used with reference to the date of the Act to be amended) a wise economy demands that the fund should be made amply self-supporting; that the Government insurance for the benefit of its civil servants should be so abundantly solvent that there may not remain the smallest risk of a future call on the public as insurers.

We take it for granted that the amount of premium at present paid (in the shape of a 4 per cent. deduction from salaries) is not likely to be altered. The rate is not excessive, and is doubtless sufficient to secure a decent provision for superannuated public servants, and for their families within certain limits. The amount of such provision, and the extent of those limits, will have to be settled in committee, and the true interests of the Civil Service as well as of the public will be best promoted if Parliament will endeavour to do simple justice and not to make a display of generosity. But before considering some of the provisions of the Act from this prudential point of view, we must on grounds of mere justice revert to the discussions during which this question was revived. The House seemed generally agreed that the case of the late Judge Callaghan's widow was a hard one, especially as she would have been a claimant under the Superannuation Act, had his lamented decease occurred but a few months later. But it did not seem to have struck any member that even under the Act, with its generally liberal provisions, the position of the District Judges was a very hard one. Yet such is undeniably the case. In the first place, the making any deduction at all from their salaries was a proceeding of very doubtful legality, at least as to those appointed before the Superannuation Act became law. The District Court Act guarantees them their salaries, "without any deduction," and this express enactment, still unrepealed, cannot be overruled by mere implication. Their appointments, too, are permanent, and not from year to year, so that it is contrary to all legal principle for the Government subsequently to vary the contract. Of course, this question would matter little if it were clearly for the benefit of these Judges to insure under the Act. But this case is a peculiar one. In very few instances are they likely ever to be entitled to a pension. Instead of entering the service young, with only £3 or £4 of yearly premium to pay, and getting after fifteen or thirty years of service a pension amounting to half or the whole of the highest salary they ultimately reach by promotion, the District Judges are appointed late in life—say about 50—from the Bar, and not from the Civil Service. Thus, from the first they contribute a *maximum* to the fund; yet, on reaching the age of 60, at which the Act gives a right to retire, they will have no claim even to a half-pension (not having served fifteen years), and must work on till 80 before they can claim a full pension! It is a further, though a minor hardship, that the deduction of 4 per cent. is calculated on their nominal income, though it is quite certain that under the present insufficient scale of travelling allowances four of them, at least, do not obtain any thing like the net salary to which they are legally entitled. Apart from this last point, it seems that substantial justice will be done to these gentlemen if the amended law shall give them a title, in any case, to half pension at 60, with a rateable increase for each subsequent year of service, according to the general rule.

Returning to the prudential question, we would here remark, that we question the wisdom of ever granting a pension equal to the full amount of the claimant's last (and highest) salary. It is a sort of bribe to retirement while still perfectly fit for public duty, and has certainly a tendency to facilitate corrupt arrangements on the part of a Government greedy of patronage. Two-thirds—or at the utmost three-fourths—should, we think, be the extreme amount of pension. Besides the primary question of economy, any one must see that public servants will be less likely to retire prematurely, to please a Minister, when they cannot do so without substantial loss. The portion of section 4, which gives the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, the power to order any public servant, of the full age of sixty, to retire, is the most dangerous in the Act in a constitutional point of view. On financial grounds, we think the whole scale of allowances under sections 3 and 4 will require to be revised and reduced. Section 10, also, which allows a gratuity not only to the widow and children, but failing these to "any other relations" of an officer who dies "in the service of Government, or within five years of his retirement, upon a pension," seems to us far too liberal. In the case of officers dying in the public service, we would allow considerable latitude. But if five years' enjoyment of a pension is to extinguish all further claims on the part of the pensioner's surviving family, surely the logical as well as economical course is to continue the pension of an officer dying within the five years till the completion of that term, and no further. Nor would we in any case recognise the claim of any relatives beyond the widow and children. The reductions above suggested will, we believe, suffice to make the fund amply solvent, even if we get rid of the troublesome machinery of section 8, and cease to make a particular class of pensioners repay with one hand an insignificant fraction of what they receive with the other. Before dismissing this part of our subject, we ought in justice to remark that the Act, as originally framed by the late Government, was more economical in its allowances than it now appears. The Assembly were a little over-generous; let us hope they were not moved thereto by a vague sense that they were dealing with other people's money!

We believe an amended Act has been drawn which has received the general approval of the Civil Service. We have not, however, consulted this draft Act, but have frankly expressed an independent view of the provisions of the original measure. We shall be pleased and encouraged if we find that our views agree in the main with those of so intelligent a body. In any case, our remarks may do some service by directing the attention of the Legislature and the public to the weak points of a measure which had been long and urgently called for, and which if badly drawn, was certainly well meant. Its faults, if once fairly recognised, may be easily and honourably corrected.

CIVILIS.

CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the City Municipal Council was held yesterday, at the Town Hall. Present—his Worship the Mayor, in the chair, and Aldermen Butler, Sutherland, Oatley, Woods, Kippax, Macintosh, Murphy, Bown, Steel, Raphael, Speer, and Caraher.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter, received from the Under-Secretary for Lands was read by the clerk:—

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11th September, 1866.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 28th of July last, requesting that the piece of land in Charlotte-place, formerly the site of old St. Philip's Church, may be handed over to the Corporation of Sydney, for the use of the citizens, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has authorised a compliance with your request, and that the necessary steps will at once be taken for this purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
M. FITZPATRICK.

The Town Clerk, Sydney.

PETITIONS.

Alderman MACINTOSH presented a petition from residents of Market and Castlereagh streets, praying for the erection of a lamp in Castlereagh-street, near to Market-street.

Alderman BOWN presented a petition from the occupants of the Market shops, calling attention to the state of their shop fronts, and asking that the same may be painted before summer, as they had not been painted but once for the last seven years.

Alderman MACINTOSH wished to draw the special attention of the Mayor to the state of Union-lane.

The MAYOR promised to direct the attention of the City Engineer to the matter.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman RAPHAEL asked,—"Whether the Mayor or the Council would order the unsold land in Bent-street, on which are valuable properties of the Corporation, to be properly and securely fenced in, as the boys are now seriously injuring and destroying the said property?"

The MAYOR said that he would attend to the application, and see that the work was carried out.

Alderman MOORE asked what amount of Corporation property was at present on hand requiring to be kept under cover, and where was it stored?

The MAYOR replied that the amount of the Corporation property on hand was very valuable, and must be kept under cover, and required safe storage. Mr. Alderman Raphael had been kind enough to store some of the most valuable until a store can be provided by the Council; he had stationed a watchman to guard the property at night.

Alderman MOORE asked,—"Whether the certain buildings mentioned in Alderman Sutherland's motion were the same as laid before the Council on the 27th ultimo, showing a residence for the storekeeper?"

The MAYOR replied in the affirmative.

Alderman MOORE asked,—"When the report of the City Engineer with respect to the petition of residents of Queen's-place, Pitt-street North, and the Circular Quay, in relation to the erection of a barricade in Underwood-street, which petition was presented on the 13th August, would be laid on the table."

The MAYOR replied that such report would be brought up at the next meeting of the Improvement Committee.

Alderman OATLEY asked without notice,—"When the specifications for the market sheds at the Haymarket would be ready."

Mr. BELL was called in, and stated that he hoped to have the specifications completed by Thursday next.

FINANCE.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman SUTHERLAND, and carried.

ERECTION OF GAS LAMPS.

Alderman SPEER moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending that a lamp be erected at the corner of Lime and Slip streets, be adopted." The reason he moved it was that it had been represented to him that many things had been stolen from ferry boats plying from the ferry at the bottom of the streets; it was also a very dangerous place, and if the lamp was not erected, lives may be sacrificed in consequence as there was now a great deal of traffic.

The motion was seconded by Alderman MOORE.

After some objections on the part of Aldermen SUTHERLAND and CARAHER, the motion was put and carried.

Alderman KIPPAX moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending, on petition, that a lamp be erected in Goulburn-street, between Elizabeth and Macquarie streets, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman STEEL, put, and lost.

Alderman BUTLER moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending, on petition, that a lamp be erected in Kellett-street, be adopted. That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending that a lamp be erected in Victoria-street, between Crown and Bourke streets, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman STEEL, opposed by Alderman Raphael, put, and lost.

Alderman OATLEY moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending that a lamp be erected at the corner of Cleveland and Buckingham streets, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman STEEL, and carried.

Alderman BOWN moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending that a lamp be erected in Woolloomooloo-street, between College-street and St. Mary's Road, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman MACINTOSH and carried.

Alderman MURPHY moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending, on petition, that a lamp be erected in Victoria-place, off Sussex-street, be adopted. That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending that a lamp be erected in Chowne-street, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman KIPPAX, and carried.

Alderman STEEL moved,—"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending on petition, that a lamp be erected in Tait's-lane, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman KIPPAX, and carried.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Alderman RAPHAEL moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that the kerbing and guttering from Mr. Hill's property, in King-street, to Mr. Moore's auction rooms, in Pitt-street, be repaired or renewed at a cost of £55, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman MOORE.

Alderman OATLEY moved, as an amendment,—"That the sum of £15 be voted for the purpose of repairing the kerbing and guttering when required."

Alderman MACINTOSH seconded the amendment.

Alderman SUTHERLAND objected to both the amendment and the resolution, contending that the work was not required to be performed.

Alderman BUTLER supported the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried, the original motion being lost by a considerable majority.

In the absence of Alderman Hurley, Alderman SPEER moved—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that Market-lane, between York and Clarence streets, be metalled at a cost of £24, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman MOORE, and carried.

Alderman BUTLER moved,—"1. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending the laying of a culvert in the watercourse between the boundaries of Sydney and Paddington, at a cost of £60, upon condition that the Municipal Council of Paddington contribute one half the expense, be adopted. 2. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Chapel-lane, between Palmer and Crown streets, at a cost of £55, be adopted. 3. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Junction-lane, and the roadway ballasted and repaired, at a cost of £[illegible], be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman STEEL.

The first motion was carried; but the two latter, having reference to kerbing and guttering in Chapel-lane and Junction-lane, were ordered to stand over for a fortnight.

Alderman SUTHERLAND moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending the erection of certain buildings in Hay-street, between Parker-lane and Parker-street, by contract, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman OATLEY, and carried.

Alderman MOORE gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he should move that the resolution be rescinded.

Alderman STEEL moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that Yurong-lane between Yurong and Riley streets be ballasted and two gullies laid, also that kerbing and two course guttering be laid, at cost together of £69, be adopted. That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the north side of Hill-street, between Macquarie and East streets, at a cost of £45, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman KIPPAX.

The motions were opposed by Alderman MACKINTOSH, put, and lost.

Alderman STEEL moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on a portion of the west side of the south end of Crown-street, and on a portion of the north side of Cleveland-street, also that an upset gully be laid in Crown-street, at a cost of £105, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman KIPPAX, and after some little discussion the question was ordered to stand over for a fortnight.

Alderman STEEL moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 27th ultimo, recommending the kerbing and guttering of a portion of Elizabeth-street South at a cost of £30, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman KIPPAX, and carried.

Alderman KIPPAX moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th June, recommending that the retaining wall in Riley-street, between Gipps and Albion streets, be rebuilt by contract, be adopted."

The motion was seconded by Alderman STEEL.

Alderman OATLEY objected to the motion; some report was required from the City Engineer relative to the matter, and he moved "That the matter stand over for the purpose of some inquiry being made as to the cause of the former wall giving way."

Alderman MACINTOSH considered that some steps should be taken to ascertain how it was the other wall had given way, having been erected only three years before they went to the expense of erecting another wall.

The matter was ordered to stand over for a fortnight.

Alderman KIPPAX moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee received on the 27th ultimo, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Macquarie-street, south of Campbell-street, at a cost of £24, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman STEEL, put, and lost.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE GLEBE.

Alderman BOWN moved "That, in compliance with a petition signed by twenty-three householders, a 4-inch watermain be laid along a portion of the Pyrmont Bridge Road at the Glebe, at a cost of £270."

Seconded by Alderman MACINTOSH.

Alderman OATLEY moved, as an amendment, "That the consideration of the matter stand over until they knew the fate of the bill now before the Parliament, by which the water rate was to be made a general rate."

Alderman CARAHER seconded the amendment.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

SEWER IN SMART'S-LANE.

Alderman BUTLER moved "That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 10th instant, recommending on petition that a 16-inch stoneware sewer be laid in Smart's-lane, off Victoria-street, and thence to Mr. Solomon's new houses, Darlinghurst Road, at a cost of £280, be adopted."

Seconded by Alderman STEEL, and carried.

LABOURERS' WAGES.

Alderman RAPHAEL moved "That the resolution of Council of date 11th October, 1858, fixing the wages of all labourers employed on the city works at the rate of 7s. per day, be, and the same is hereby rescinded."

The motion was seconded by Alderman OATLEY, and an equal number of hands being held up for and against, Alderman Steel called for a division, with the following result:—

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 5.
Alderman Raphael	Alderman Butler
Sutherland	Caraher
Murphy	Steel
Macintosh	Kippax
Moore	Bown.
Speer	

Alderman RAPHAEL moved,—"That the wages of all first-class labourers employed on the city works, from and after this date, shall not exceed 6s. per day; gangers, 7s. per day; mechanics, 9s. per day; and carters, 11s. per day." In doing so, he observed that he had no private object to serve, but was merely performing what he considered his duty to the citizens.

The motion was seconded by Alderman MOORE, who thought that 6s. a day was quite sufficient for men in their employ. They were now paying higher wages than other large employers, and the consequence was they had constantly a larger number of men than were required.

Alderman OATLEY should support the motion. The Corporation were paying a higher rate of wages than men on the Government works. Instead of paying higher wages, it was the duty of the Corporation to pay a shade lower than any one else. They were keeping a large number of men in Sydney, for whom they could not find sufficient employment, and the men were many of them on the point of starvation. In fact, he knew many Corporation men who were receiving rations from the Benevolent Asylum.

Alderman MACINTOSH considered the matter ought to have been brought before the Finance Committee, and thoroughly inquired into, before such a motion had been made at a general meeting. He moved as an amendment that the consideration of the matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

The amendment was seconded by Alderman SUTHERLAND.

Alderman BOWN intended to support the amendment; the rate of wages paid to any man should be left with the Mayor, who should pay according to the worth of the man employed, and according to the description of work done.

Alderman SUTHERLAND would vote for the reduction of wages, in order that as many men as possible might obtain employment, and that as much work as possible should be done for the benefit of the citizens. It must be borne in mind that many of the ratepayers were in as bad condition as the Corporation workmen themselves; it was better for men to have constant employment, if even they got less pay for their work. It was unjust and impolitic to pay all men alike; he had never done it himself, but always paid a man according to his worth. He hoped the Corporation would, in such times as the present, do all in its power, as far as it could raise means, to employ people in distress; and when times got better they could employ fewer men, and have less work done. The Corporation were paying a high rate of interest for money to employ men, and it was not right that they should give high wages.

Alderman BUTLER said if the men in the employ of the Corporation had constant employment, he should be one of the first to advocate a reduction of the wages; and from all he could learn from the men themselves, they would be better pleased if they got less pay but more work. But if they reduced the men's wages, and did not give them more work, what were the men to do but starve? He hoped aldermen would show their good sense, and vote against the motion.

Alderman CARAHER opposed both the motion and the amendment.

Alderman STEEL would vote both against the motion and the amendment; he thought the matter might very well stand over until the salaries of the Corporation officers were taken into consideration, they might then be able to save a large amount of money.

Alderman KIPPAX considered they had commenced at the wrong end; if a motion were made for a reduction of the salaries of their officers, he would support it, but he would not vote for clipping a shilling off the wages of poor men.

Alderman MURPHY was sorry that circumstances had made it necessary to curtail the wages of their labourers; but he looked upon it as an act of justice, because aldermen were not there to represent the labourers of the Corporation but to represent the citizens. They had three times the number of men employed by the Corporation than were required, and he considered if they employed a gang of men equal to the work required to be done, it would lead to competition among the men, and they would get the work done in a better manner. The system they had got into was a bad one, and the workmen were the sufferers.

Alderman RAPHAEL having briefly replied, the amendment was put and lost; the original motion was lost on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Alderman Raphael	Alderman Butler
Murphy	Caraher
Oatley	Sutherland
Moore	Steel
Speer	Macintosh
	Bown
	Kippax.

The MAYOR stated that he should have to discharge thirty or forty men next week.

TENDERS.

On the motion of Alderman SUTHERLAND, the council proceeded to consider tenders for the construction of three dams between Lachlan and Botany.

Alderman OATLEY proposed,—"That the time for receiving tenders be extended until Thursday next, and that no tenders be opened until then."

The motion was agreed to, and the council adjourned until 3 o'clock on Thursday next.

RUNS APPRAISED BY MR. S. W. CARNE, WARREGO DISTRICT.

Name of Run.	Lessee.	Area.	Amount of rent.
*[illegible]	A. Dodds	25 sq. miles	50 0 0
*[illegible]	A. Dodds	25 sq. miles	50 0 0
*[illegible]	H. and G. Collins	25 sq. miles	50 0 0
*[illegible] Back	H. and G. Collins	25 sq. miles	31 5 3
[illegible]	G. [illegible]	17 sq. miles	33 6 8
*[illegible]	Thomas Parnell	25 sq. miles	50 0 0
*[illegible]	Thomas Parnell	25 sq. miles	50 0 0
*[illegible]	George [illegible]	[illegible]	25 15 0
*[illegible]	F. [illegible]	25 sq. miles	15 0 0

* River frontage. † No water.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Cunneen to ask the Attorney-General,—Is it the intention of the Government to introduce, during the present session, a bill to establish post office savings banks in connection with the General Post Office of the colony?

Mr. Cunneen to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. What amount of money was appropriated by Parliament for the repair of the road from Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry, for 1865? 2. Has the amount so appropriated been paid into the bank, to the credit of the trustees, in the usual way? 3. If not, when will it be so paid?

Mr. Cunneen to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. What amount of money was appropriated by Parliament for the repair of the road between the south boundary of G. Acres' 1500 acres at Dural to its junction with Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road (Great North Road)? 2. Has the amount so appropriated been paid into the bank to the credit of the trustees, in the usual way? 3. If not, when will it be so paid?

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION:

Mr. Lucas to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor praying that his Excellency will please to cause to be laid on the table of this House a return shewing respectively: 1. The district in which they became selectors, and the names of the twelve free selectors which Judge Meymott stated (when passing sentence on Robert Cook at the late Tamworth Quarter Sessions) had been convicted before him for cattle-stealing. 2. Also, a return setting forth respectively, the name, locality in which they were selectors, the district in which they were tried, the nature of the crime, the name and occupation of the jurors which tried them, and whether convicted or acquitted of all free selectors tried before District Judge Francis.

Mr. Macleay to move,—That this House is of opinion that, before any articles of agreement between the Government of this colony and the Government of New Zealand, or any company for the conveyance of mails between Sydney and Panama, shall be signed or determined on, the terms of such agreement should be laid before Parliament for its approval.

Mr. Forster to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be placed upon the Estimates a sum not exceeding £5000, for opening and improving the navigation of the River Manning.

Mr. Morrice to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House, a return shewing:—1. The names of all military pensioners that have been discharged from the police force since 1st January, 1862. 2. The number of years they have served in the police force; the rank they held when discharged; the date of their discharge; and the amount of retiring allowance, per day, received from the Police Fund.

Mr. Stimpson to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be laid on the table of this House, all correspondence that has taken place between the Rev. Denis M'Guinn, Roman Catholic Minister of Carcoar, and the Government, relative to his stipend.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Claims against Government Bill; second reading.

Triennial Parliaments Bill; second reading.

Future Governors Salaries Reduction Bill; second reading.

State-aid to Religion; consideration in committee of an address to the Governor, praying his Excellency to recommend, by message to this House, the permanent appropriation, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of the sum of £28,000 annually, for defraying the expense of Public Worship.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDER OF THE DAY.

Sale of Colonial Brandy Bill; reception of resolution from Committee of the Whole.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO. — On the premises, Sussex-street, opposite A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Confectionery, Fancy Goods, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddles.

MR. DEAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mauritius Sugars, the Cargo of Eastern Produce, ex Sea Nymph, Currants, Ale, Bottled Beer, Macaroni and Vermicelli, &c.

MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Ale, Beer, Cider, Flour, &c.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Milch Cow and Calf, Vehicles and Harness.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Maize.

MR. STOKES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, Wood; at the Depot, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. S. GRAHAM. — At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. DENNEY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At Lime-street Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Carcase Beef and Mutton.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT. — At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. THOMSON.—At the Victoria Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. DAWSON.—At Meares' Depot, at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, and Sundries.

MR. COCKBURN.—On the premises, corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries; at the corner of Cleveland and Woodbine streets, at 2 o'clock, the Materials of a House.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICE.

A TOTAL eclipse of the moon visible in New South Wales occurs on the 24-25th instant. The following are the Sydney Mean Times of the different phases of the phenomenon.

	h. m.	
First contact with penumbra	9 26·9	p.m. on 24th
" " shadow	10 24·5	"
Beginning of total phase	11 23·9	"
Middle of eclipse	0 11·8	a.m. on 25th.
End of total phase	0 59·7	"
Last contact with shadow	1 59·1	"
" " penumbra	2 56·7	"

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 80° from the northernmost point of the moon's limb towards the east; the last contact at 116° towards the west—for *direct* image.

JOHN TEBBUTT, Junior.

Observatory, Peninsula, Windsor, September 15.

OBSERVATORY PENINSULA, WINDSOR.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS FOR AUGUST, 1866.

	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.
Mean temperature { Dry bulb	51·0	64·8	51·6
Mean temperature { Wet bulb	48·8	55·0	49·2
Mean height of barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit	30·261	30·179	30·223
Mean pressure of vapour	0·328	0·327	0·330
Mean humidity	87	54	85
Mean extent of cloud above 30° altitude	0·40	0·43	0·28
Mean extent of cloud below 30° altitude	0·43	0·48	0·34
Mean maximum and mean minimum shade	68·1		37·5
Highest and lowest shade on 31st and 1st	79·1		25·8
Mean minimum on grass		35·9	
Lowest on grass on 1st		26·2	
Mean maximum in sun, 10 feet above ground		97·9	
Highest in sun on 31st		115·2	
Rain collected 4 feet below the level of the barometer cistern		0·966 inches	
Evaporation in sun and wind		3·555 "	

Resultant wind, from observations at 9 a.m., noon, 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Direction = S. 43° E. Force = 14

JOHN TEBBUTT, Jun.

DRUNKENNESS AND POVERTY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Workhouse Bill, and Drunkards' Punishment Bill, which have recently been brought under the consideration of the Legislature, although calculated to deal with drunkards in a mode beneficial to themselves and to the community, seem to admit the conclusion that nothing can, or ought to, be effected, either by legislative enactment or by individual effort, to *prevent* the evils which these bills are intended to mitigate and to punish.

One of the most fruitful causes of intemperance amongst the working classes is now acknowledged to be the temptation that besets them at almost every turn in the shape of gaudily-decorated and well-lighted public-houses; whilst the degradation of the working man may often be traced to the difficulty that he meets with in finding any resort for amusement and recreation, apart from those drinking customs which so often lead to his debasement and his ruin.

The first of these causes is now being vigorously dealt with in the mother country, by the United Kingdom Alliance, whose declared object it is to procure the total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages. To many this measure will appear a very strong one, but it must be remembered that the "Permissive Bill," as it is called, does not propose to ask for an Imperial enactment, there and then prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, but simply to secure a reference of the question to public opinion. Although this bill has already been thrown out in the House of Commons it is probable that on a future occasion it will meet with a more favourable reception, since the list of officers of the Alliance includes the names of many energetic and influential workers, that of Lord Brougham standing at the head of the vice-presidents. A weekly newspaper, moreover, having a very large circulation, is devoted to the objects of the Alliance, and a fund of £50,000 (of which £38,000 is already subscribed) is being raised for the same purpose, whilst the number of petitions received in favour of the bill proved most unequivocally that the working classes themselves desired the passing of such a measure. The next most powerful and most practically useful antidote to intemperance is the establishment of working men's clubs or institutes, the objects of which are to afford to working men all the advantages of social intercourse, recreation, and amusement without the allurement of intoxicating liquors. Many clubs of this description are now in operation throughout the United Kingdom, and the excellent effects arising from them, especially in diminishing intemperance, and thus ameliorating the condition of the working classes, have been most satisfactory. Although the enactment of a Permissive Bill in this colony can only, it is to be feared, be looked upon as a measure for a somewhat distant future, the establishment of working men's clubs might, and ought, to be proceeded with without delay. At Balmain, a club—or institute of this character—was established about eighteen months ago by the energy and liberality of Mr. Cameron and a few other earnest supporters of the movement; it is still flourishing, and with the very best effects upon the condition of the working men. The city of Sydney could, itself, support at least two such clubs, whilst each large suburb might establish one.

Trusting that this subject may be taken up by those who have the opportunity and ability to influence their fellow-citizens,

I remain, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT.

121, Castlereagh-street, September 18th.

THE ANGELUS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am obliged to your correspondent "Catholicus Liberalis," and also to Archdeacon M'Encroe's friend, for answering my question as to the "Angelus." The information, I doubt not, has been as acceptable to many of your readers as to myself. The columns of the *Herald* are not the proper place for a theological discussion, nor do I wish to get dragged into such a discussion; and, therefore, I accept the information tendered me, without making on it the remarks that occur to me.

But I am gratified to find that though one Catholic lays "great stress" upon the recitation of the "Angelus," another considers that it is not essential, and not compatible with a national system of education. If the education question is approached on all sides in a fair spirit, I doubt not we shall find that on many points which seem at first to present insuperable difficulties, we shall be able to effect a substantial agreement. As long as we adhere rigidly to our own point of view, we are all apt to lay "great stress" on non-essentials. In a more liberal frame of mind, the stress can be considerably lightened.

AN ECLECTIC AND INQUIRING PARENT.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	664	2	10
Gin	34	7	6
Whisky	61	10	0
Rum	834	0	0
Wine	218	8	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	6	5	0
——— (in bottle)	118	15	0
Tobacco and snuff	54	17	0
Tea	0	1	6
Coffee and chicory	3	19	6
Sugar, refined	6	2	2
——— unrefined	245	0	0
Gold	0	2	5
Pilotage	12	8	8
Dues	9	0	0
Ad valorem	1473	13	0
Package charge	250	8	0
Total	£4013	1	0

At Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's usual land sale to-day, there was a large attendance, but buyers were not disposed to operate. Only two lots were sold. Two small houses in Riley-street and cottage at the back, for £840; and a woolwashing establishment at Cook's River, for £300. The Manar Estate, near Braidwood, was withdrawn from sale prior to the auction.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones sold to-day by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, 912 head fat sheep, at prices ranging from 13s. 4d. to 14s. 4d. Average of the lot, 13s. 9d.

Mr. Buchan Thomson reports having sold at the Annandale Yards, this day, 181 prime fat cattle; bullocks, at from £5 to £8 12s.; cows, at from £5 1s. to £6 19s. Average, £6 2s.

Messrs. Burt and Co. report having sold 137 head of cattle—44 bullocks from £4 10s. to £6 12s.; 93 cows from £2 17s. to £5 18s. Average of the lot, £4 12s.

The adjourned meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Exchange, this day, Mr. J. L. Montefiore in the chair, to consider the subject of the Panama Mail Service. After full discussion, a resolution was passed to the effect that, in the opinion of the Chamber, unless Sydney be made the terminus for the main boats of the Panama Line of Steam Communication, the subsidy of this colony should be withdrawn. The attention of the committee was drawn to the rates of postage of letters; those via Panama between England and the colony being supposed to be double those via Suez to Southampton—the rates for newspapers being quadruple. It was also pointed out that in England the principle upon which was based increased rates for letters according to weight differed from that of other nations, any letter if exceeding 1 ounce being charged at the rate for 2 ounces, while by regulations in other countries it would be charged only as for 1½ ounce, if not exceeding that weight. The chairman and Mr. John Alger were appointed a deputation to wait upon the Postmaster-General and point out to him anomalies in the postal rates.

Mr. Dean advertises for unreserved sale, at his rooms, to-morrow, the entire cargo of Eastern produce ex Sea Nymph, from Singapore, and the balance of the Ziska's cargo of Mauritius sugars. Messrs. Threlkeld and Co. will hold a sale of spirits, wines, &c., at the same time.

The Miss Killmansegg, from Java, brings 2490 bags rice, 3028 bags sugar, 355 bags coffee, 247 bags pepper.

From Brisbane we have papers to the 15th. Saturday's *Courier* reports:—

Changes in the markets since our last have not been numerous, and those that have taken place chiefly affect produce. Most articles are in full supply, the only exception being geneva gin and old tom, which have, consequently, been inquired for. Flour, Adelaide, has again declined in price by about 10s. The quotation now is £17 per ton. Hay has also receded, and parcels of lucerne may be purchased at £7. Oaten is worth £10. Maize has also declined; 5s to 5s 3d are now the current rates. With the exception of a reduction in kerosene, now quotable at 5s to 5s 3d, there are no other noteworthy alterations.

We have Rockhampton papers to the 11th instant. The subjoined is from the *Bulletin*:—

Mr. George B. Shaw reports having received from the Peak Downs Copper Mines 25 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. copper.

W. Rea and Co. report:—We are glad to hear that last week's rain had extended to many of the inland stations, but whether to those on the Comet, so much in want of it, we are not yet informed. Fat cattle still remain, as before, in good demand. The demand for dairy cows, in full milk, has been increasing. We sold a consignment of twenty-six head of unbroken stock from Riverston, at prices which ranged from £9 down to £2, and a few small things even lower; for those of the better class there was a brisk competition.

From our files of the *Economist*, received by the mail, we take the following:—

The third series of this year's public sales of East India wools at Liverpool will be commenced on the 31st instant, and up to date about 16,000 bales have arrived, which, with 2000 bales old stock, and 5000 bales more expected in time, will bring the total quantity to be offered to about 23,000 bales. The arrivals to date for the next London auctions of colonial wools, which will probably begin on the 9th or 16th of August next, are as follows:—23,558 bales Sydney, 13,457 Port Phillip, 5778 Van Diemen's Land, 6140 Adelaide, 30,496 New Zealand, 456 Swan River, 11,690 Cape,—total, 94,575 bales.

The Bank of Queensland (Limited) held an extraordinary general meeting on the 6th instant. Mr. C. C. Macdonald, of Queensland and London, and Messrs. J. and G. Harris, merchants, of London and Brisbane, were unanimously elected directors.

The following is from the weekly circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, and Langley, on the transactions in bullion and in Indian rupee paper, during the week ending 21st July:—

Gold.—The arrivals since our circular of the 12th instant have been:—The Atrato, from the West Indies, with £175,800; the China, from New York, with £9250; the Tarifa, from New York, with £129,000; the City of Boston, from New York, with £13,000; the Essex, from Melbourne, with £125,500; the Wellesley, from Melbourne, with £44,000; the Pera, from Alexandria, with £67,500. A portion of the above has not yet come to hand, but the whole will be dispatched abroad and in addition £211,000 in bars and 19,000 sovereigns have been withdrawn from the Bank of England, and 101,000 sovereigns have been sent in. About £156,000 in gold of different descriptions has arrived from Constantinople and Alexandria, via Marseilles. The Tanjore, which leaves to-morrow, will take £1000 for Gibraltar. The continental demand still continues, and will no doubt absorb all immediate arrivals. The gold shipments advised from Melbourne are:—£401,000 per Great Britain, now due; —— per Celæno, amount not specified; £10,304 per General Grant, sailed 3rd May; £101,476 per Lincolnshire, sailed 22nd May; £28,000 per Transatlantic, date of sailing not given. About £160,000 may be expected by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, due at Southampton to-morrow, or the day after.

SILVER.—Our market has been much depressed within the last day or two, the continental demand having in great measure subsided, the prospects of peace at no very distant period being deemed more favourable, and the shipments to the East having ceased. A small amount brought by the Atrato, from the West Indies, was sold in the early part of the week at 61⅝d per oz. standard, but sales are now difficult to effect at 61½d. The Atrato brought in coin and bars £57,700. The Tanjore, leaving Southampton to-morrow, takes only £240 for Madras.

Exchange on India for drafts by the banks and others remains unchanged, but, to a great extent nominal, at from 1s 9d to 1s 10d, Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 9d to 1s 10⅛d Bombay. The biddings for Council drafts yesterday (£250,000) resulted in allotments of £162,700 to Calcutta, and £5000 to Madras, at the minimum of 1s 10d; and £2000 to Bombay, at the minimum of 1s 10⅛d.

Indian Government loan notes may be quoted as follows:—83 to 84 for 4 per cents; 100 to 101 for 5 per cents; and 106 to 107 for 5½ per cents.

Quotations for Bullion—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz., stamped, last price; ditto, fine, 77s 9d per oz. stamped, last price; ditto, refinable, 78s per oz stamped, last price; Spanish doubloons, 73s 9d per oz., last price; South American doubloons, 73s 10d per oz., last price; United States gold coin, 76s 3½d per oz., last price. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 1⅝d per oz. stamped, flat; Mexican dollars, 4s 11⅝d per oz., last price. Quicksilver, £7 per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

THE *Dubbo Dispatch* of 15th instant states that during the week, the days have been mild and warm, with cold frosty nights. The crops look well, and a good harvest seems almost a certainty. The herbage and grass on the banks of the river have a most delightful and refreshing appearance.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

THE following is the Registrar-General's Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs during the month of August, 1866.

The number of births registered in Sydney during August was 230, viz., 119 males and 111 females, being 3 above the average of the corresponding months in the years 1861 to 1865, and 122 in excess of the deaths of the month.

The deaths numbered 108, viz., 57 males and 51 females, being 3 below the average of the month of August, in the preceding quinquennial period. Local diseases (including those which attack the nervous and respiratory systems, the organs of circulation and digestion) were most fatal in their results, and bore a proportion of 40·74 per cent. to the aggregate deaths of the month.

Twelve deaths occurred from violence, viz., 2 males and 2 females from drowning; a male child, from injuries accidentally received by a cart passing over him; 2 females, from their clothes catching fire; 2 males from suicide by shooting and poison; a female infant, from injuries at birth; a female, from wounds producing tetanus; and a male, by falling from a building.

The infantile mortality was at the rate of 35·18 per cent. of the deaths of the month; and in the corresponding period of previous years was as follows:—

	Under 5 years.	Total deaths.		
1861...	36	98	Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths. ...	36·73
1862...	35	103		33·33
1863...	43	100		43·00
1864...	61	130		46·92
1865...	37	118		31·35
1866...	38	108		35·18

THE deaths in the city of Sydney, the mean temperature in the shade, mean height of barometer, and rain-fall during the month of August, for the last eight years, and of ozone in the atmosphere for the periods indicated were as follows:—

Periods.		No. of deaths.	Mean temperature.	Mean height of barometer.	Depth of rain—inches.	No. of days rain.	Mean amount of Ozone.
August,	1859 ...	94	54·5	29·969	6·29	6	...
"	1860 ...	138	54·0	30·105	9·48	19	...
"	1861 ...	98	52·5	29·988	7·72	18	...
"	1862 ...	105	52·2	·990	1·94	9	...
"	1863 ...	100	52·9	·895	6·30	14	5·1
"	1864 ...	130	54·5	30·006	3·03	15	4·8
"	1865 ...	118	54·9	·197	2·90	10	5·5
"	1866 ...	108	54·8	·165	1·06	8	5·0
Mean of 8 years...		116	53·8	30·039	4·10	12	

The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade, as registered at the Sydney Observatory during the month of August last, was 75·6 on the 31st; and the lowest 40·0 on the 1st. The prevailing direction of the wind W.N.W. The day upon which the greatest variation of temperature (22·8) was observed was the 25th, when the thermometer fell from 68·5 to 45·7, the wind W.N.W. The most equable temperature was on the 29th, when the thermometer stood at 63·7 as the maximum to a minimum of 59·0—wind, N.E. Greatest amount of humidity, 95, on the 3rd and 6th; least on the 7th, 37.

TABLE shewing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward from 1st to 31st August, 1866, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females.	Total.
Gipps	2	4	4	3	...	...	13
Bourke	1	5	18	4	1	...	29
Brisbane	...	3	2	2	...	...	7
Macquarie	1	3	...	1	1	...	6
Cook	1	3	4	4	...	...	12
Fitzroy	4	3	7	8	...	...	22
Phillip	2	2	4	...	...	1	9
Denison	1	3	4	2	...	...	10
Totals	12	26	43	24	2	1	108

RETURN shewing the Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of August, 1866.

District.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.		Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Total.
Sydney	119	111	230	...	57	51	108
Balmain	14	7	21	...	...	8	8
Glebe	14	9	23	...	2	7	9
Newtown	7	15	22	...	6	4	10
Redfern and	17	14	34	...	9	10	19
Botany	3	...		...	...	...	
Paddington	17	14	31	...	6	4	10
Concord	8	5	13	...	5	1	6
St. George	14	6	20	...	5	3	8
St. Leonards	10	10	20	...	1	2	3
Totals	223	191	414	...	91	85	176

TABLE shewing the Classification of Diseases which were fatal to both sexes under and over 5 years, and the proportions per cent. of deaths from each cause, in Sydney, during the month of August, 1866.

Causes of Death.	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Total.	Proportion per cent.
Zymotic diseases	18	13	31	28·71
Constitutional diseases	...	13	13	12·04
Local diseases	12	32	44	40·74
Developmental diseases	4	...	4	3·70
Violent deaths	4	8	12	11·11
Causes not specified	...	4	4	3·70
All causes	38	70	108	100·00

Zymotic Diseases.—Diptheria, 1; croup, 10; hooping cough, 2; typhus, 4; metria, 2; influenza, 1; dysentery, 1; diarrhœa, 3; syphilis, 1; privation, 2; want of breast milk, 1; thrush, 1.

Constitutional Diseases.—Dropsy, 1; cancer, 2; phthisis, 10.

Local Diseases.—Cephalitis, 2; apoplexy, 1; paralysis, 2; epilepsy, 1; convulsions, 7; brain disease, 2; aneurism, 1; heart disease, 8; laryngitis, 1; bronchitis, 3; asthma, 2; lung disease, 3; enteritis, 1; ileus, 2; stomach disease, 3; heptitis, 2; liver disease, 1; uterus disease, 1; joint disease, 2.

Developmental Diseases.—Teething, 1; atrophy and debility, 3.

Violence.—Fractures, &c., 3; wounds, 1; burns, &c., 3; drowning, 4; suicide, gunshot wound, 1; poison, 1.

Causes not specified, or ill-defined.—4.

Males, 57. Females, 51. Total, 108.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES, Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, 11th September, 1866.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ALARMING FIRE.—At 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a fire was discovered in Mr. Hay's timber yard, at the back of the Presbyterian church, Hunter-street. The wind, which was blowing fresh from the north-east at the time, caused the flames to spread with great rapidity to the workshop used as a furniture manufactory, and to the corn and provision store adjoining, in the occupation of Mr. Hickinbotham. The alarm was given, and the firebell tolled immediately the fire was discovered. In a few minutes the fire brigade from Newcomen-street, with their engine, were on the spot actively engaged in attempting to arrest the progress of the flames. On arriving at the scene of the disaster, they wisely cut off the communication between the fire and the block of wooden buildings in Hunter-street consisting of Mr. Alcock's grocery store, Mrs. Mears's lamp and fancy repository, and some small tenements. During this time the Presbyterian Church, which, though standing in its own ground, is in close proximity and a little to the south-east of Mr. Hay's premises, was in great danger of being consumed, and had actually taken fire under the eaves of the room when the hose of the larger engine was brought to bear upon it and succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames. The greatest alarm meantime prevailed lest the edifice should be destroyed, and the benches and internal fittings were recklessly torn from their places and thrown in a heap in the enclosure in front of the church. The windows on the east side being all broken allowed the engine to play freely inside the church, and a stream of water was poured there as well as on the roof, which is fortunately covered with slate, or the church must have been inevitably destroyed. Shortly after the arrival of the Newcomen-street engines the one from the Macquarie Road Station reached the spot, and rendered valuable assistance in preventing the fire from extending, and extinguishing the flames. The well directed exertions of the members of the fire-brigade, assisted by the Water Police, and numerous other volunteers, having succeeded in saving the church and the buildings in Hunter-street from destruction, their attention was now turned to extinguishing the flames which, composed of such combustible materials and assisted by the strong wind blowing at the time, now raged fearfully, and threatened the Australian Hotel on the other side of Wolf-street, but no damage was done to it; Rouse's Hotel, however, some distance further off in Hunter-street, caught slightly in the roof, but it was soon put out. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the flames were so far extinguished that all danger was over, but the engines continued to play upon the smouldering embers of the conflagration until a late hour in the evening. The church was insured in the Imperial Office for £800. The other premises were uninsured. An inquest as to the origin of the fire is to be held. It is commonly reported that it was caused by some children playing with lighted matches and shavings in the rear of Mr. Hay's workshop.

THE MYALL DISTRICT, PORT STEPHENS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE description of the Northern districts of this colony, and of the Port Stephens line, by your Wandering Reporter, which was published a short time since in your valuable journal, was of so hurtful a character, and so calculated to convey incorrect impressions, that it is to be regretted he did not, while in the neighbourhood of Stroud, turn off from his direct route, and visit an extremely picturesque district lying to the eastward, which is but little known to the inhabitants of Sydney. As, however, he has passed it by unnoticed, I will endeavour, to the best of my ability, to supply his omission, trusting that it may prove interesting to your readers.

The country through which the road or bridle track between Stroud and the Myall passes is of the most barren and uninteresting character; indeed, it is hardly possible to conceive a more dreary, inhospitable region. The greater portion is included in the estate of the Australian Agricultural Company. Why they should have selected it when they had the whole of the colony to pick and choose from it is hard to conceive. The excellent character of the harbour of Port Stephens may partly account for it; but as wool, which long formed their staple production, will bear a long carriage, the quality of grass is of far greater moment than proximity to a shipping port. It may, however, be taken as a sample of the general mismanagement with which the affairs of that company have been characterised during its existence.

The valley of the Myall can only be reached by the descent of a steep and rocky mountain, down which no practicable dray route has been formed, and which completely isolates the place from the adjoining districts; the river at the ferry, at Bulladilla, where the Post-office is located, is a singular sluggish stream of about 60 yards wide, and very deep. The principal farms are situate up the main branch of the river, and are generally of excellent soil, but subject to frequent flooding.

Previous to the time when the present Land Act came into operation the whole of the district did not contain more than 50 settled inhabitants, and these consisted of the occupants of a few wretched cattle stations; now there cannot be less than 300 families settled upon the soil, and the amount of produce which will be shipped during next year will be very great if the season proves favourable. There are also a large number of sawyers employed in preparing timber for the Sydney market. The navigation of the river commences a mile or so above the ferry, and is very good until the lower lake is crossed and the tidal river is reached, the depth of water being seldom less than sixteen feet, and there is no perceptible tide, but below the lakes it is frequently interrupted by sandbars, the worst of which, situated at the mouth of the lake and known as Tamboy, the Government have given a sum of money to remove. The remaining obstacles to a free navigation could also be removed at a trifling cost.

Crossing a gap in the singularly shaped range of mountains—known as the Bulladilla—which gave name to the surrounding country, and after traversing the fertile Boolumboyt valley—which now boasts of a steam saw mill, the property of the Messrs M'Rae—the beautiful upper or Myall Lake is reached. It is difficult to conceive a more beautiful sheet of water. It is about 15 miles in length by 8 or 9 miles wide in places—indented by numerous bays—and surrounded by high grassy mountains, some of which rise to an altitude of over 1500 feet above the level of the sea, with numerous fertile and richly wooded valleys between them. The bosom of the lake is the resort of thousands of ducks, black swans, and other wild fowl. As the few settlers living around its shores have all of them boats, it is frequently their habit to endeavour to run down the young swans when first fledged, and when consequently they can scarcely fly. I recollect upon one occasion, when upon a visit to some friends in the district, having secured no less than six by this means.

Upon the occasion of that visit I had the opportunity to return by water, as my friends were going to Newcastle, so I eagerly availed myself of it. We started at daylight—our boat being provisioned for two days—and at once pushed out into the centre of the lake. A strong N.E. breeze soon sprung up, which enabled us to dispense with the use of the oar and to more fully enjoy the rare beauties of the scene, which were constantly being unfolded to our gaze, as each headland was passed and each valley came in view; soon the great lake was passed, and we then sailed through a constant succession of narrow straits and smaller lakes, opening out one into another, for several miles, with depth of water sufficient to float the Great Eastern. It was shortly before Christmas, and bush fires were raging in the neighbourhood. As we passed the mouth of the Boolumboyt we could perceive that the strong wind was causing the fire to spread into the thick brushwood to our left. When we arrived at the next turn the wind was against us, so our sail had to be taken down, and a cloud of smoke blew right in our eyes—almost blinding us—making the labour of the oar to be very painful. This continued until the next turn was reached, and our sail could be hoisted again; then through the Four-mile Lake, not minding the smoke, although increasing in volume as the day wore on, and the wind became stronger; then across the Broadwater or lower lake, and into the tidal river, with all smoke left far behind, and the wind died away, and we had to take to our oars again. We encamped that night on a small flat on the right bank of the river adjoining a black's camp, and feasted on fish and honey procured by our sable friends. At daybreak the following morning we found ourselves on the broad bosom of Port Stephens, at noon arrived at the head of Tellegarry Creek, eight miles from Newcastle.

DRUNKENNESS AND ITS CURE.

"W. CROOKE, Surgeon," addressing the editor of the *Argus* on this all-absorbing subject, throws out some valuable hints, and suggestions, as to the cure of drunkenness in confirmed inebriates. He says:—

I read with considerable surprise and regret that the medical men attending the meeting at the Mechanics' Institute yesterday, for the purpose of establishing an hospital for the cure of persons suffering from the disease of habitual drunkenness, were unable to answer the very pertinent and practical question put by Bishop Perry, viz.—What could a medical man do for a patient when in the hospital to prevent a recurrence of attacks of habitual drunkenness? As the success of the proposed institution mainly depends upon the issues raised by this question, and as it is of great importance that Bishop Perry's co-operation be secured, I beg very respectfully to submit an answer to his inquiry. Previously to venturing an opinion on so important a subject, I think it right to state that I was for many years the active associate of Mr. Bonwick in furthering the cause of temperance in Tasmania. For the sake of example, I was a total abstainer for nearly ten years, and have given the question of the cure and prevention of the disease of habitual drunkenness my best and most careful study.

I am fully convinced that the disease of habitual drunkenness depends upon an unhealthy condition of the blood, which, acting on the sensitive structure of the brain, excites in certain individuals an irresistible desire to consume intoxicating drinks, as the readiest source of obtaining material for animal heat, which the ordinary diet of the habitual drunkard has failed to supply.

To make this proposition intelligible it will be necessary to define the uses of food in maintaining animal life. These may be succintly divided into two classes—first, to promote the growth and sustain the wear and tear of the body; second, to supply the material for animal heat. The articles of diet which minister to these two uses differ materially in themselves, the salient point of difference being their relative combustibility. The food which yields the elements for promoting the growth and sustaining the wear and tear of the body will not readily ignite if thrown into the fire, but will char and gradually burn away. The food which yields material for animal heat will ignite immediately, and be consumed with a brilliant flame. As examples of the first class we will take bread, meat, vegetables, and cheese; of the second, wine, spirits, beer, oil, butter, fat, and sugar. There is a much larger proportion of heat producing than of strength-supporting food required for the wants of the body; and the ordinary diet of the great mass of our population consisting almost exclusively of the first—as, from hereditary distaste and costliness, the quantity of oil, butter, and sugar consumed is comparatively limited—it follows as a natural consequence that wine, spirits, and beer constitute the chief supply of animal heat-producing material in the ordinary diet of our population. I shall now proceed to show that it is the want of a proper supply of animal heat producing material, other than that contained in alcoholic drinks, which causes the condition of the blood that primarily creates the tendency to the disease of habitual drunkenness. And if I can prove this fact, I think it will not be difficult to establish the value of competent medical direction for the proposed institution.

We have in our midst the representatives of two nationalities with whom we are rubbing shoulders every day. One is as noted for his hospitality and love for the amenities of social life as the other is for his exclusiveness and indifference to the community with which his interests are identified. These are the Jew and the Chinaman; from both we can learn a lesson pregnant with interest in reference to this inquiry.

I would ask how often the records of the Police-office show that a Jew has been fined for drunkenness? Will the register of the Yarra Bend Asylum produce an instance of a member of that community driven to permanent madness from the effects of intoxicating drink? I have been twenty-five years in the active practice of my profession, and I have only attended one Jew for *delirium tremens*, and to prove that he was an exceptionally bad specimen—he never paid his bill for medical attendance.

I have not had much practice amongst the Chinese; but of this I am certain, that the disease of habitual drunkenness is not one of their failings.

The Jew and the Chinaman derive a large portion of the material for producing animal heat from the oil consumed in the preparation of their ordinary food. Their blood being charged with an adequate supply of heat-producing material from a non-stimulating source, does not excite the brain to obtain the same elements from alcoholic drinks.

It cannot be said that there is any peculiarity in the moral constitution or social position of Jews or Chinamen to save them from the temptations ordinary Christian mortals are exposed to. We are, therefore, compelled to attribute their immunity from the debasing curse of habitual drunkenness to physical and organic causes, and to these only.

On the continent of Europe, wherever olive oil is used as an article of diet, sobriety is the rule and drunkenness the exception; indeed, in almost every country that could be named, with the exception of Great Britain, her colonies, and her great offshoot, America, the disease of habitual drunkenness is prevented by obtaining the fuel-food required by the system from vegetable or animal fat, leaving to Englishmen in every clime the solitary privilege of obtaining the same elements from alcoholic drinks, and entailing the penalty of drunkenness and all its attendant evils.

If the reasons I have attempted to advance for the views I have long held on this important subject are acceptable, I think it must be conceded that if the Christian portion of our community were as sober as the Jew and Chinaman, we should require neither total-abstinence societies nor a drunkards' hospital; but as it must take a long time before that change can take place, I think an hospital for the protection and cure of persons suffering from the disease of habitual drunkenness, and to train their digestive organs to assimilate food containing the elements of animal heat in sufficient quantity to dispense with alcoholic drinks, would be a most valuable and philanthropic institution, and for such use I would give it my best support.

I am prepared to accept the responsibility of curing any case of habitual drunkenness where organic mischief has not been induced, and of preventing a recurrence of the attack if the diet I prescribe is strictly adhered to. My experience warrants me in making this statement. As the needful discipline can be much better carried out in a well-conducted sanatorium than anywhere else, I trust the proposed scheme will be steadily brought into operation.

I fear, Sir, I have already trespassed too far upon your valuable space; but I cannot help naming a kindred disease, to illustrate the importance of olive oil as an article of diet. I refer to consumption. It is a remarkable and most instructive fact, that this great destroyer of the Anglo Saxon race is scarcely known in communities using olive oil for food. I have never attended a Jew or a Jewess for consumption, although I have always had a fair share of practice amongst the members of that community. This is my experience, I cannot speak for others. When we consider that the Jews are compelled, by their limited numbers, to intermarry with near akin—that they are chiefly residents in towns, and frequently not in the healthiest situations; in fact, all the predisposing causes in active operation from which we would infer the liability to consumption in a British community—is it not worthy of anxious inquiry to determine the cause which secures to them immunity from this dread scourge?

Does not the action of the comparatively recent remedy for consumption—cod liver oil—explain the fact? I believe it does. I believe that cod-liver oil prolongs life in the consumptive patient, by its nutrient and not by its medicinal action; and that olive oil used as an article of diet prevents the formation of tubercle, the origin of the disease.

With the view of making this communication as intelligible as my limited time will permit, I have carefully avoided the use of scientific and technical terms; and while laying special stress on the value of olive oil as a source of animal heat, because I believe it is the best and most digestible article of food from which it can be derived, I by no means wish to ignore the value of butter, fat, and sugar, as articles of diet, and I occasionally used them in preference to olive oil in particular conditions of disease and constitution.

THE TEA PLANT IN QUEENSLAND.

(*From the Brisbane Courier, September* 16.)

VERY probably there are no people in the world who individually use so much tea as the colonists of Australia. Tea seems—after bread and beef, and frequently in advance of either—to be the great essential of life. Such being the case, there need be little wonder if the great plant of China has frequently been urged to develop its valuable qualities in these colonies, where numerous attempts have been made to acclimatise it. The colonists are not only anxious to be independent of the vagaries of John Chinaman, but believe they might ultimately be able to step in and share the market the Celestials now so thoroughly monopolise.

The South Australian Government (fortunately in a position to do so), have very recently been directing attention to tea-growing. They have voted a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing seed, which is to be carefully sown, and the plants springing therefrom to be thoroughly tested. Our neighbours are evidently impressed with the belief that they are quite able to grow their own tea. Being of the same mind, we wish them every success. Our attention having been directed to this attempt at tea cultivation, we have been making inquiries concerning it. The tea plant has been grown for some years in the Brisbane Botanical Gardens, from whence a considerable number of plants have been sent to parties in this and the neighbouring colonies. At the present time there are a large number of fine healthy specimens in the gardens—it having been found to grow vigorously in this colony. Thus it will be seen that Queensland is in advance of her neighbours, and that those who wish to do so have the opportunity afforded them of at once studying growing tea in all its bearings.

It has been proved that the tea plant can be raised easily from seed in this colony. The best time for sowing is in the months of January and February. Three weeks is about the usual time for germinating. If artificial heat is used they will germinate in fourteen days. Although the plant is quite hardy, it is well to keep the seed beds clean and well stirred. Unless the weather is very dry, they will thrive without watering. When from six to eight inches high seedlings may be transplanted—the operation to take place in favourable weather during the months of June or August; four feet every way has been found a good distance for the plants to stand. When it is necessary to remove seedlings to a distance, they ought to be carefully packed up, so that the air and sun be excluded from acting upon them.

As regards soil and situation, the tea plant has not proved itself fastidious. It thrives equally well with an eastern or western aspect. It is, however, somewhat chary of moisture near the roots, and should if possible be planted on a slope. In this climate it has been found to resist drought remarkably well. Like most other plants, tea shows the effect of good tillage and liberal manuring—a marked difference in this respect being pointed out to us.

It will be seen that so far as raising the plant is concerned, no difficulty exists which cannot be surmounted by careful cultivation—the plant thriving admirably during all the vicissitudes of the last few years. Of the curing of the leaf so as to make the tea of commerce, we cannot speak with so much certainty. The peculiar appliances of the Chinese, of course, have not been tried; when they have been brought to bear on the produce of Queensland, the result may be different. At present, it can only be said that what has been prepared from the leaves grown here, proved too strong for ordinary use. It may be mentioned that several plants have been sent to gentlemen on the Downs, and so far as information has been received, in all cases they have turned out well.

So much can be said for the successful growing of the plant in Queensland. Regarding the mode of curing tea, the following is taken from *Hockings' Queensland Garden Manual*:—"In China the plants are three years old before the leaves are gathered; there are then three gatherings, at one month apart, on which occasions three classes of tea are gathered. This is performed with great care; the leaves are picked off one by one. At the first gathering only the unexpanded and tender are taken; at the second, those that are full grown; and at the third, the coarsest. The tea leaves are cured in houses which contain from five to ten or twenty small furnaces, about three feet high, each having at the top a large flat iron pan. There is also a long low table, covered with mats, on which the leaves are laid, and rolled by workmen who sit round it; the iron pan being heated to a certain degree by a little fire made in the furnace beneath, a few pounds of the fresh gathered leaves are put upon the pan, and it is the business of the operator to shift them as quickly as possible with his bare hands until they become too hot to be easily endured. At this instant he takes off the leaves with a kind of shovel resembling a fan, and pours them on the mats before the rollers, who, taking small quantities at a time, roll them in the palms of their hands in one direction, while others are fanning them that they may cool the more speedily, and retain their curl the longer. This process is repeated two or three times, or oftener, before the tea is put into the stores, in order that all the moisture of the leaves may be thoroughly dissipated, and their curl more completely preserved. On every repetition the pan is less heated, and the operation performed more slowly and cautiously. The tea is then separated into different kinds, and deposited in the stores for domestic use or exportation."

As showing that considerable attention is being at present directed in the colonies to the cultivation of tea, we learn from the *S. M. Herald* that Major Sterndale, a resident for some years in India and China, who has just arrived in Melbourne, intends to commence the cultivation of the tea plant on a scale of some magnitude. He purposes availing himself of the practical experience of the Chinese in the colony, and starting with a plantation of about 100 acres. He is of opinion that this climate is suitable to the plant, and that most of the Chinese and Indian varieties can be successfully cultivated in the colony.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

THE subjoined extract is from an excellent article in the January number of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*. The discussion in which the writer engages is particularly germane to the question now before our Legislature:—

INTERVENTION OF THE STATE IN EDUCATION.

Is it just or useful that public authority, by means of taxation, general or local, should intervene in the instruction of the people?

To this question two classes of objectors (and it must be admitted that their numbers have lately shown a tendency to increase) reply that State intervention is not only not useful,—but is positively mischievous.

This is the answer alike of those *ultra* economists who apply to all the problems of social organization their solitary sing-song maxim of *laissez faire*, and of those reactionists who perceive no safety for society unless in complete submission to the claims set up by the clergy to the control of secular education. The former, considering society as emancipated, regard the spontaneous concurrent action of the individuals composing it as the appropriate and sufficient instrument of social advancement; the latter regard the State as disqualified to teach because incapable of professing doctrines, or holding or imparting definite opinions either in religion or science.

However specious the objections of extreme liberals or theocratic pietists, they are very easily answered. The essential mission of the State is, no doubt, to enforce respect for justice, that is, to secure to all the full and free enjoyment of their rights; but it is not the less a delusion to pretend that the State has nothing to teach because it has no doctrines. Every State rests upon certain doctrines, and *implicitly* teaches them by necessary implication in each of its acts. The legislator promulgates a constitution, by which he formulates a theory of constitutional right, and this theory he renders obligatory. If he decrees a penal code, he can only do this by distinguishing good from evil, and proclaiming moral doctrines, since he establishes a scale of punishments graduated to accord with the degrees of perversity attributed to violations of moral law. If he enacts a civil code, he deals with the most delicate questions of property, succession, contracts, duration of rights and prescription, &c., &c.

In this case, also, he teaches—he does more—he forces every one to respect his teaching, and put it in practice. Human society rests on principles regarded as incontestable, and applied as such. These form the basis of legislation,—civil, penal, and political. The State affirms them in its assemblies, its tribunals, even on its scaffolds, and the only place, forsooth, in which it is to be disqualified from teaching them is to be the school! The State may not indeed be infallible, but this can be no sufficient reason for its abstaining from legislating or punishing. It may err on a question of property, but is this to necessitate an amnesty for theft? Polygamy has not always been, and possibly still may not be, in all circumstances, a crime; but this does not render it less proper to punish the bigamist according to law.

Even if we reduce to the narrowest limits the mission of the State, it will not be denied that it at least extends to protection of person and property. And if so, what danger menaces both greater than the gross ignorance of the lower classes, whence arise disorder, misery, and crime? To ensure the maintenance of order and respect for right, it is imperative to diffuse the light of knowledge. Suppress the school, and the only other means of order are the prison and the scaffold. If the State does not instruct, it must terrify. The only choice is between the hangman and the schoolmaster. Hitherto the State has employed only the former—henceforth, possibly, it may employ only the latter. Can it be pretended that society has a right to punish those who violate its laws, and no right to take measures to ensure their being understood by all? This were, indeed, too absurd; for, surely, as Macaulay has pithily said, "whoever has a right to hang must have a right to teach."

* * * * *

M. Guizot has summed up in a few decisive words, the experience of the past on this subject:—

"Never," says he, "in any great country, has any great change or considerable amelioration in national education been the work of any private intervention. It has required an independence of all personal interest,—an elevation of view,—a combination and permanence of action, which has proved to be beyond the reach of individual enterprise."

Nothing is more true, nor is the time arrived, or even approaching, when the necessity for the State intervention can cease. So long as there are on the one hand men too uncultivated to desire instruction either for themselves or their children, and on the other, those who think they have an interest in prolonging ignorance to shield profitable abuses under the darkness it maintains, the efforts of individuals will be absolutely insufficient. But, say the representatives of the Churches established in France, in England, in Italy, and elsewhere, that which individuals cannot do, we will undertake. We constitute powerful and durable bodies—our influence over the people is great, and the resources at our disposal are in proportion. *We* have permanence, elevation of views, and detachment for individual interest. Our doctrines are consecrated by the traditional veneration of nations; we impart to them at the same time secular knowledge and religious instruction—the light required for making their way in this world—and securing safety in the next. *Our* teaching is a security against immorality and revolutions framed by us men become more virtuous and more docile,—their government becomes an easy task—and their own happiness is assured. Without any State intervention, and consistently with liberty, instruction may thus be afforded to all,—it shall be *our* concern, and *we* will be answerable for the issue.

In reply to these oft-repeated protestations, we will not at present inquire how far the offer thus made by the clergy to relieve the State from the task of public education, is prompted by that respect for liberty which is professed.

The really practical question is, how far the clergy have, in the absence of State intervention, rendered available the opportunities they have already possessed for organising sufficient means of instructing the people.

For, in point of fact, this very *regime* of non-intervention of the State and liberty of clerical action, from which such happy results are now promised, has long been in full force. The Church alone was charged with dissipating the darkness which weighed on the lower class. And for this end, what has it accomplished? In one of the chapters of his excellent work, "L'Ecole," Mr. Jules Senor has pourtrayed the general ignorance in France—a workman, a peasant, a soldier even who could read, was a rare exception. The State, represeented by Charlemagne, had opened schools. They fell away under the feudal system, and during 1000 years the Church made few efforts to revive them. Here is an experience of ten centuries. Is this long enough to be conclusive? No, it is said, this experience under the ancient *regime* proves nothing, for no one then thought it necessary to instruct these animals grubbing the earth which La Bruyere depicts. The Church is not be reproached for not instructing those who were regarded as devoted to ninevitable and salutary ignorance. Be it so then, admit the excuse, let us pass to a modern period, and a country where the Church has always been absolute mistress, and where a recent inquiry enables us to appreciate the results obtained at their just value.

In the kingdom of Naples, the ancient governments had given up the instruction of all grades to the sovereign direction of the clergy. The members of the High Commission of Instruction were the dignitaries of the Church or persons affiliated to some religious congregation. Secondary instruction was in the hands of the Jesuits, and the monastic orders supplied nearly all the masters of the primary schools. If to-day, we inquire by the aid of an excellent report of the Minister of the kingdom of Italy, M. Natoli, what were the fruits of these ecclesiastical labours, what do we find? In the Two Sicilies the proportion of persons who could read and write did not reach one in ten. In the Basilicate of 1000 inhabitants, 912 were completely illiterate. In the other provinces, the proportion was 900 in the 1000. Among the women ignorance was the general rule, scarcely 2 per cent. could read and write. This is the more frightful, when it is considered that it includes the wives of the citizen class; and it may be naturally inferred that in the country districts scarcely any of the women had acquired the first rudiments of elementary instruction. No wonder that, as the consequence of this opaque ignorance—noted by a fine climate and fertile soil—the inhabitants, though naturally intelligent, should be sunk in poverty, and that the only prosperous industry should be that of brigandage. A man without instruction is a powerful agent of disorder, and a detestable instrument of production.

The history of primary instruction in Portugal, offers an example still more decisive. In this country, the Church alone was charged to instruct the people. But in the 18th century, when the Minister Pombal wished to render an account of popular education, he found a profound and general ignorance. In 1772 he formed the project of giving a school to every commune. He opened immediately 400, and established on wine and brandy a special impost called "*subside litteraire*," making thus by an original and just combination,—the consumers of spirituous liquors contribute to the progress of knowledge, and vice itself pay for the remedy devised for its extirpation. The impost was continued, but the schools which Pombal opened disappeared after his fall from power. In 1807, the primary schools contained 24,000 pupils. After the disastrous wars of the Empire, and the absolutist and clerical reaction which followed it, they were reduced to 8000—being, in fact, only three pupils to 1000 inhabitants, which amounts to saying that primary instruction had been reduced to a nullity,—such being the magnificent result of an individual initiative combined with the efforts of the clergy and religious orders. After the triumph of liberal ideas in 1834, and establishment of the Constitutional *regime*, the Portuguese Legislature provided for public instruction. By a reaction, consequent on past abuses, the school was completely withdrawn from the influence of the Church. The secularization was radical. Thanks to the intervention of the State the pupils increased rapidly. In 1855 the primary schools numbered 1319, of which 1189 were supported by the State. The number of pupils was 36,465, in a population of 3,844,000; still a deplorably small proportion it must be admitted, but this is partly attributable to the opposition of the clergy to an organisation from which they are excluded. It thus appears that when the Church was alone charged with the popular instruction it was reduced to an absolute nullity; and if it has made only slow progress since the State undertook it it is in consequence of clerical hostility. When it was absolute master it did nothing, and now it has ceased to be so it impedes others in doing better than itself.

(To be continued.)

SHEEP ON THE MOVE.—Writing to the *Pastoral Times* on the 3rd instant, the Hay correspondent of that journal says:—A large number of sheep crossed during the week. On the 27th ultimo, 2200 fat wethers, and a second draft of very fine wethers, 4500, in charge of Mr. Buchanan, belonging to Mr. Phelps, of the Darling; also 4000 wethers, for the Melbourne market, Mr. Thomson's from Illilliwa; on the 2nd September, 1150, Mr. O'Sullivan's of the Lachlan, and 4800, in charge of Mr. W. M. Connell, 30,000 sheep are expected during the ensuing week.

PLANTING HORSES.—Wednesday's *Braidwood Dispatch* states that this little game is still carried on about Braidwood with impunity and profit. The parties who are sufferers by the arrangement are generally those who cannot boast of possessing more than a horse or two of their own, and who perhaps, not having much work for them to do, turn them out in the bush, but when the horses are wanted they are not to be found. The plan adopted by the lazy bush calenders is "to put away," as they call it, for a time a horse belonging to some person or other not likely to miss it for days or perhaps for months. In the meantime they work it gently, just to keep its blood in circulation, but when inquiries are made of them as from their being constantly in the bush they are likely to know its whereabouts, they have of course a convenient memory and know nothing about it. But, let a reward be offered, they can find it directly, but if not, and there is much talk and nothing to be got in; any way the horse is passed on to some more of a similar kidney, and if good for anything is impounded at a distance with a view of being purchased cheap at a pound sale, the legitimate owner being none the wiser until he finds his animal in the possession of another who can produce a receipt for it. No wonder small settlers complain of being thus victimised, for their larger and richer neighbours are let alone through fear, but a good deal of this could be stopped if the lessees of runs would not allow so many persons to be daily scouring them upon any pretence whatever, and not give permission to those who are too indolent to work for a living to impound off their runs for the purpose of raising the wind to procure means to keep life in their worthless carcases.

CONFECTIONERY.—WRIGHT and SMITH, Manufacturing Confectioners, wholesale and for exportation. Merchants, country storekeepers, and shippers supplied at the lowest possible prices for first-class articles.
Goods packed in tin canisters of various designs, with glass fronts or otherwise, as may be required. Medicated Lozenges, Persian Sherbet, Syrups, and every other article connected with the trade.
Country and shipping orders promptly dispatched.
WRIGHT and SMITH, Wholesale Confectioners, 436, George-street, Sydney, near the Royal Hotel.

TO IMPORTERS.—The undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of foreign and colonial markets enable them to offer. Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London agent. E. MOSES and SON, corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.

IMMENSE SAVING.—Gentlemen can have their CLOTHES thoroughly Cleaned, Repaired, or Altered, and own materials fashionably made up. MAXWELL, Tailor, 199, Castlereagh-street, 2 doors south of King-st.

TURKISH BATH
BLIGH-STREET,
Open Daily for Ladies and Gentlemen.
"A very important addition has been made to our means of preventing and treating disease by the revival of the Roman or Turkish Bath." "This you should be acquainted with, or you will find your patients know more about it than you do yourselves, and nothing can be conceived more damaging to your prospects of professional success."—T. Spencer Wells Lecture to the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine.—MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.
"But the Bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine." "The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.
"I am more and more, every day persuaded, by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted, again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.
"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans, who use the Turkish bath, are almost free from consumption; while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to the disease."—Dr. BARTER.
"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.
"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLINGEN, Physician to the Sultan.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-st., Sydney. Artificial teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

TOOTHACHE CURED in an instant with GEORGE'S Odontalgic Essence. 2s 6d per bottle. 27, Hunter-st.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Homœopathic Practitioners and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into England, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, Homœopathic Chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to introduce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach.
BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
For general use, EPPS'S COCOA is distinguished as invigorating, with a grateful smoothness and delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work "Food, and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles—every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again. "As a nutritive, Cocoa stands very much higher than either Coffee or Tea." Directions:—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Tin-lined, ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. packets. Sold by grocers, confectioners, and chemists. Each packet is labelled J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street. Manufactory, 398, Houston Road, London.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but COCKLE'S PILLS, as tested by many thousands of persons and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—OBSERVER.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—SYDNEY.
Messrs. ROW, 219, Pitt-street;
Mr J. S. NORRIE, 56, William-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
A new discovery! Secured by letters patent.
GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES, relieves pain miraculously, and a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.
For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.
No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.
None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.
To be obtained of the principal chemists, genuine and stamped,
In Pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.,
at CHARLES HARPUR'S, Chemist and Druggist, 51, King-street West,
Sole Agent for Patentee.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Scorbutic Eruptions and Scrofula.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. It never fails, however desperate the case may be. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists throughout the world.

O'NEILL'S ECONOMIC WASHING LIQUID.—This preparation has been in use in the establishment of the proprietor and a few of his friends for a considerable period, and it has always met with such success, that linen washed with it has, from its superior whiteness, invariably attracted notice. He has, therefore, been induced to lay it before the public, feeling confident that wherever used it will meet with universal approbation. By its means more can be accomplished in three hours than in a whole day's hard washing. The clothes require neither boiling nor rubbing, thus causing a considerable saving of fuel, time, and labour; and all dirt, grease, and stains of every description will be removed, leaving the dirtiest article a beautiful white. It is perfectly harmless to clothes of the most delicate texture, and it will not affect the colours of prints, muslins, &c. Prepared only by E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. In bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each.
Numerous testimonials at the establishment of the proprietor.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for house protection, travellers and officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol Carbines. (Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition prize medal awarded, 1862. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition. Address—COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London; also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

FIREARMS of every description re-stocked and otherwise repaired, by C. COWLES, Practical Gunmaker, (late foreman,) to the celebrated William Green, 138, New Bond-street, London. 75, Market-street East.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 heavy draught horses, trials given
6 good saddle and gig horses, subject to trial
Horses and carts, buggies, drays, harness, &c.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Milch cow and calf
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c.

Heavy Draught Colts.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. John Barry to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock,
A draft of heavy draught colts, in good condition, suited for town draymen and carriers.

Heavy Draught Colts and Fillies.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Charles and William M'Alister to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of powerful colts and fillies, suited for heavy draught work, from the Goulburn district.

First-class Broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. have received instructions from Thomas Nicholson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of first-class horses, in fine condition, broken to saddle, side-saddle, and harness.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, TO-MORROW.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Pearse, Son, and Bryden to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock,
196 head fat cattle—two-thirds bullocks, one-third heifers.

Fat Sheep and Lambs.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Joseph Pearse, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, 600 prime fat sheep and lambs, from Wallon.

Prime Fat Oxen.
Paddock-fed at Camden Park.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur to sell by auction, at the Annandale Yards, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock,
11 choice fat oxen, estimated to weigh over 1000 lbs. each.
These oxen have been fed on the rich pasture land at Camden Park, and are superior in quality and weight to any sold for a long period.

Prime Fat Cattle, from the Clarence.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by J. De V. Lamb, Esq., to sell by auction, on account of Messrs. Bundock, Barnes, and Co., at the above Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 p.m.,
80 prime fat cattle, just landed from the Agnes Irving, in splendid condition.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At Meares's Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, the 18th September, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from A. Barlow, Esq., of Glenfield, to sell by auction, as above,
120 very prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.
N. B.—The above sheep will arrive by this day's early train, and the attention of the trade is specially directed to them, as their condition is first-class.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize; on FRIDAY, at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

F. M. STOKES (late Beardmore and STOKES) will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway,
Hay, straw, corn, and billet wood; at the Depot, 778, George-street South, at 2 o'clock, fruit.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, Straw, &c.

Butchers. Butchers.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock sharp,
Carcase beef and mutton.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Skewthorp to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at Mr. John Fallagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

Sale by Auction,
THIS DAY.

At the Labour Bazaar.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
New and second-hand clothing
Boots, shoes, and sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Continuation of Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will continue the sale of unredeemed pledges pawned with Joseph Sly, at their Mart, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, as advertised in the HERALD of the 8th and 15th.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, near Market-street, on TUESDAY next, 25th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon,
The undermentioned lots of unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Speerin, 167, Lower George-street, on the dates specified as under:—
1865.
January—17th, Gold watch 91 and gold curb chain; 19th, silver watch 9177; 24th, 5 rings, 1 brooch, 1 pin, 1 set of studs, gold albert, lever watch 31354 and gold curb chain, pair trousers; 28th, gold chain and a revolver.
February—4th, Lot of sundries; 9th, gold watch in case; 11th, 3 gold rings.
March—9th, Portmanteau and contents, sextant and spy-glass; 18th, silver geneva watch 16527 and guard; 18th, dress; 25th, silver watch 3410 and gold albert; 28th, silver hunting watch 42362 and albert.
April.—4th, suit of clothes; 5th, flutina; 11th, silk jacket, tablecloth and shawl; 15th, sextant; 24th, 2 crape shawls; 29th, silver hunting watch 7845.
May.—1st, 2 coats and vest, 3 gold rings; 10th, silver snuffbox and vinaigrette; 13th, silver lever watch 5322; 17th, silk dress; 18th, gold watch 83456 and gold chain.
June.—24th, surveyor's level and stand.
July.—10th, 5 gold rings and 2 chains; 26th, 3 dresses petticoat and shawl.
September.—6th, silver snuffbox; 15th, two trunks, contents as list.
October.—16th, Slide rest, 2 wheels of lathe, suit of clothes, 3-pull beer engine.
November.—11th, gold chain, double gun; 23rd, sword and pair of pistols.
December.—14th, silk dress; 19th, dress; 30th, sextant.
1866.
January.—19th, gold locket; 20th, dress; 24th, 25 vols, in box; 25th, silver hunting watch 530, dress shawl and petticoat.
February.—9th, 3 tables, 6 chairs, and cooking utensils; 14th, silver hunting watch and gold albert; 15th, 2 pair blankets; 17th, 3 blankets, gold pencil case; 19th, man's ring, revolver in case; 21st, coat and vest in carpet bag, shawl and coat, silver hunting watch 27747, 7 books, coat and trousers; 27th, silk dress and 2 night-gowns; 28th, visite, jacket, &c., 2 feather pillows and 6 sheets.
March—1st, silk dress, counterpane, and shawl, pair of sheets; 3rd, 15 books in carpet bag, pair of opera glasses; 5th, crimean shirt and silver whistle, vest and trousers, silver hunting watch 584, silver geneva watch 21443; 6th, diamond ring, gold brooch and locket; 7th, tweed dress, gold albert, suit of bed curtains; 8th, 9 articles of clothing; 9th, vest and trousers, silver hunting lever watch 7064, silver lever watch and gold curb chain 2517, lot of sundries; 10th, coat; 12th, silver watch, 3 shirts and vest; 14th, bundle of sundry clothing, force pump, lolly machine; 16th, 3 shirts; 23rd, opera cloak and silver hunting watch 106839 69594; 24th, dress, eight pieces of turnery; 26th, dress, coat; 27th, suit of cloths, pair of blankets; 28th, gold curb chain; 29th, coat and trousers; 31st, dress, 2 boilers, and weighing machine.
April—2nd, silver hunting watch 1366; 4th, silver lever watch 2002; 5th, man's gold ring, 2 gold rings, dress and sundries, remnant of flannel; 6th, monkey jacket, pair of blankets; 7th, coat and vest, quadrant; 9th, two vests and trousers, silver watch and guard 3041, quadrant; 10th, silver watch 1854 and gold chain; 11th, skirt and petticoat; 12th, gold locket, coat, trousers, and crimean shirt, pair of boots and hat; 13th, single stone diamond ring; 14th, silver lever watch 4763, poncho; 16th, two shawls, dress, and petticoat, silk skirt; 24th, shirt and shawl, silk dress; 25th, sundries, 28th, dress and mantle; 30th, gold miniature brooch, shawl, &c., gold brooch, stock, 4 dies, and screw hammer.
May—1st, gold hunting watch 23791, stuff dress, tweed dress; 2nd, trousers, silk dresspiece, counterpane and two pair blankets; 3rd, cloak, feather bed, &c.; 5th, vest and trousers; 7th, shawl; 8th, dress, mantle, and remnant of stuff, silver cup; 9th, boy's velvet suit, shawl, trousers, plaid shawl and silver watch; 10th, three sheets, counterpane, shawl and nightgown, blanket and crimean shirt; 11th, coat, silk mantle; 12th, trousers, two pair trousers, two dresses and sundries; 14th, remnant of cloth and calico; 15th, counterpane, pair sheets and petticoat, dress, three dresses and sundries, coat, beer engine, beer engine, three brass cocks, print dress, opera cloak; 19th, sundries, pair of ear drops, 17 silver spoons, 1 tongs, gold pencil case; 22nd, dress, silk mantle, sundries; 24th, two silk mantles; 25th, pair blankets and bed-curtains; 26th, revolver, petticoat, and flannel; 28th, sundries, shawl, silver hunting watch, 1237-41089, gold brooch, dress, and coat; 29th, silver lever watch 38, and gold albert, coat, suit of clothes; 30th, sheet, and two petticoats, chest of drawers, and bedstead.
June 1st.—Two flannel petticoats, pair of boots; 2nd, coat and trousers, clock, suit of clothes; 4th, two planes, saw, and pair of boots, trees in basket, dress, shawl, and jacket, workbox; 6th, brooch and pin, two dresses, seven shirts; 8th, gold albert, and ring; 13th, print dress; 14th, mantle and trousers; 15th, gold hunting watch; 16th, remnant of doeskin, inverness cape, coat; 18th, trousers, skirt, and vest, dress, dress petticoat, mantle, and sheet, gold ring, suit of clothes, and mantle; 19th, shawl and chain, gold curb chain, silk shawl; 20th, shawl and frock, gold chain, &c., monkey jacket and singlet; 23rd, shawl and trousers; and several hundred lots, upon which 5s and under have been lent. Terms cash.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Household Furniture.

TUESDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock.

Corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, as above,
The household furniture of a board and lodging house, comprising chests of drawers, chiffoniers, tables, chairs, washstands, crockery, glass, china, &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 18th September, at 2 o'clock.

To Builders and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, at corner of Cleveland and Woodbine streets,
The materials of a house, bricks, boards, scantling, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 19th September, at 2 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Jeremiah Canty.

To Grocers and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, under direction of creditors, to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, near King-street,
The whole of the stock-in-trade of grocery, teas, sugars, oilmen's stores, fixtures, scales, weights, counter, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Scott.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at 2 o'clock, at the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
Household furniture, comprising drawing-room suites, tables, carpet, oilcloth, kitchen requisites, shower-bath, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Francis Brown.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Pitt-street, next to Tattersall's,
Sundry household furniture.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 18th September, 1866.

SADDLES.

To Saddlers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases flesh and full-shafto bag leather saddles, complete, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 20th September, 1866.

EARTHENWARE
CHINA
SILVER LUSTRE MUGS, &c., &c.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.

Ex Anne Archbell.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
50 packages of
EARTHENWARE
CHINA, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 21st September, 1866.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES of CLOTHING, &c., FROM SYDNEY and MELBOURNE HOTEL.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
The following packages of unclaimed clothing, &c., viz.:—
A. W. Hill—Leather portmanteau and contents, leather hat case, writing desk in case
Bean—Carpet bag
Moffatt—Portmanteau and contents, and two saddle bags and contents
J. Forster—1 trunk and contents, 1 carpet bag and contents
Oaks—1 saddle bag and contents
Gullam—1 ditto ditto
Ayeling—1 leather portmanteau and contents
Homes—1 gold watch, albert and locket, 3 black dress coats.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, &c.

New landing ex Rifleman and Annie Archbell.

THURSDAY, 20th,
FRIDAY, 21st,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt street, on the above day,
Several consignments summer drapery, clothing, &c., &c., now landing.
Particulars on Wednesday.

Highly Important Sale of Drapery, Slops, Woollens, &c., &c.

To Drapers, Tailors, Clothiers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, September 19th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, September 19th,
Just landed, ex Nineveh and Rifleman,
36 cases and bales
General drapery, slops, woollens, calicoes, hats, &c., &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Residence of J. M. Leigh, Esq., Macquarie-street North, on an early day,

Highly Important Sale by Auction, of
First-class Furniture, manufactured by Smee and Sons
Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s Electroplate
Richly-cut Glassware
Pianofortes, by Oetzman and Plumb, and Murphy
Large Glass Chandeliers, cut crystal
Elegant Bohemian Glass Vases and Lustres
Valuable Oil Paintings
Choice Engravings
Pier Glasses, Carpets, Curtains
China Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services
Bedroom Furniture, &c.
Full particulars of which will be published, and catalogues issued.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from J. M. Leigh, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, Macquarie-street North, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At Moore and Parkes' Photographic Gallery, South Head Road, on an early day.

Extensive Unreserved Sale of the Lease, Goodwill, Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Chemicals, Cameras, &c., of a first-class old-established Photographic Artist's Business, carried on for many years by Messrs. Croft, Brothers, who realised an independence.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on an early day,
The above well known business,
If not previously disposed of privately.
Terms liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY, 19th October.

IMPORTANT.

Annual Sale of Shorthorns of the justly celebrated "BUTTERFLY" Blood.

MESSRS. DALMAHOY CAMPBELL and CO. beg to announce that they have received instructions from the well known breeders, Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Leach, of Mount Derrimut, to sell by auction, through their auctioneer, at Watson's Bazaar, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, at noon, the 19th October, the day after the Port Phillip Show,
6 superior young bulls.

Also, at the same time, for private SALE, 3 yearling HEIFERS, of great promise, being last year's produce of first prize cows at the Port Phillip Show, in 1863, 1864, and 1865. The heifers have never under cover, and the bulls at nights only since the middle of July last.
The Auctioneer can confidently recommend the above as being equal to any former lot offered for sale. Catalogues may be had on application to the auctioneers; or from the breeders, Mount Derrimut, Maidstone.

The Balance of the Cargo ex Ziska.
Twelve Hundred Bags
MAURITIUS SUGARS.

For Unreserved Auction Sale.
By order of Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

On TUESDAY, 18th September.

To close the Shipment.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co. to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of the Ziska,
About 1200 bags Mauritius sugars, various samples.
Terms at sale.

EASTERN PRODUCE.

Attractive Unreserved Auction Sale,
TUESDAY, 18th September.

The Entire Cargo of the Sea Nymph, just arrived from Singapore.

WHITE, YELLOW, and BROWN SUGARS
COFFEE, SAGO, NUTMEGS
BLACK and WHITE PEPPER
GUNNY BAGS, SALTPETRE
MANILA CIGARS.

☞ All without reserve.
By order of the Importers, Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Country Buyers, Tobacconists, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of Eastern produce ex Sea Nymph, as follows:—

SUGARS,
No. 1—102 bags finest white counter
2—130 ditto very fine light yellow counter
3—44 bags white crystals
4—126 bags rich yellow
BS—367 bags brown sugar.
COFFEE.
181 bags coffee.
SAGO.
198 boxes finest pearl sago.
SPICES.
78 bags white pepper
428 bags black ditto
20 cases nutmegs.
CIGARS.
10 cases Havannah-shaped Manila cigars.
BAGS
20 bales gunny bags
10 ditto superior drill sacks.
SALTPETRE.
10 bags saltpetre.

The auctioneer hopes to see a full attendance of the trade at the sale of the above, his instructions being to sell to the highest bidders, without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Currants.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,
10 barrels currants.
Terms at sale.

Marrian's Ale, in bulk
Bottled Beer, &c.

First lot to be offered THIS MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
On account of ship,
3 hogsheads Marrian's ale
1 ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto
42 cases, each 4 dozen, XXX bottled stout
10 casks Salt's ale
13 casks, each 4 dozen, Richardson's stout
3 kegs carbonate soda
4 cases bottled fruit
1 case vinegar.
Terms, cash.

MACARONI and VERMICELLI.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 bales macaroni
11 ditto vermicelli.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Choice Wines.

TUESDAY, 18th September,
At 11 sharp.

To Wine and Spirit Merchant, Publicans, Hotel Keepers, and others.

Amontillado Sherry
Montillo ditto
Choice Old Port.

N.B.—The auctioneers invite the attendance of the trade, merchants, and others at this sale, and assure them that at least a portion of every line will be sold without the slightest reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
13 quarter-casks medium sherry
40 ditto Amontillado ditto
25 ditto very fine pale ditto
5 ditto Montillo ditto
20 ditto ditto ditto
10 ditto fine Amontillado
1 butt medium sherry
3 hogsheads ditto ditto
6 quarter-casks ditto ditto
16 ditto ditto ditto
20 ditto fine pale sherry, 4 grape
2 hogsheads ditto ditto, ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto, 4 diamond
28 quarter-casks superior port, 4 grape
130 cases ditto, 1 dozen
4 quarter-casks very fine sherry, 6 grape, VR
39 cases ditto, 1 dozen
96 cases ditto, ditto.

The above wines are in bond. Samples will be drawn, and may be tasted at the Rooms of the auctioneers on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy
Renault's ditto
Central Vineyard Ditto
Jenquel Freres' Ditto
Lowndes' Rum
Old Tom
Garvey's and other Sherries
Port Wines
Scotch and Irish Whisky.
Geneva

TUESDAY, 18th September.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11.
Spirits, wines
Bulk and bottled ale and porter, &c.
Liqueurs, cyder.
Samples will be at the rooms of the auctioneers on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

Adelaide Flour.
A superior Shipment.

Positively Unreserved Sale.

Under special instructions.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, September 18th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
771 bags fine Adelaide flour, of the following genuine brands:—
Stevens'
J. B. Randall's,
Elliott and Keckwick's, and
White Valley,
now stored and ready for delivery.
The whole of which will be sold to the highest bidders, in lots to suit purchasers.
Full particulars, and terms at sale.
Note—11 o'clock precisely.

Ale and Porter.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 casks Salt's ale
20 casks Barclay's porter.
Terms at sale.

Cider.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
20 quarter-casks cider, in fine condition
Terms at sale.

Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy.

To Publicans and others.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in bottle, of guaranteed quality and full strength.
Terms, cash.

Roederer's Champagne.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
A small invoice of first-class champagne.
Roederer's well-known brand.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 19th September.

Important Preliminary Announcement.
To Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Buyers for the Country Trade, and others.
New Goods ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of
Oilmen's stores
Groceries
Provisions, &c.
Detailed particulars will be duly announced.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.
First Cargo of the New Crop.

Finest Snowdrop
Fine White Crystal
Good ditto ditto
Fine Yellow Crystals
Fine White Counters
Fine Yellow ditto
Good ditto ditto
Middling Brown ditto.
For entirely unreserved sale by auction.

On WEDNESDAY, 19th September.

Ex King Oscar.
*** The attention of Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Buyers for export, and the mercantile community generally is specially invited to the unreserved sale of this, the
FIRST AND ONLY SHIPMENT OF THE NEW CROP.
The cargo of the King Oscar comprises an unusually good assortment of high-class grocery sorts, selected by the agents at Mauritius from samples known to be well suited to the requirements of the Sydney trade.
At the time of the departure of the King Oscar there were no vessels on the berth for Sydney, and prices of all sugars fit for this market had risen to a height which would certainly check any speculative shipments.
N.B.—A large portion of the cargo is in small bags.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
The entire cargo of
First-class Mauritius sugars, just arrived per King Oscar, and comprising an excellent assortment of fine crystal and counters, selected from the first arrivals of the new crop.

SNOWDROP AND WHITE CRYSTAL.
AAA—56 bags, Constance
V—114 ditto, Esperance
DD—324 ditto, Constance
YY—100 ditto, Esperance
EE—69 ditto, Cluny
L—27 ditto, ditto
H—24 ditto, Etoile
A—976 small bags, Constance
X—500 ditto ditto, Esperance
FINE YELLOW CRYSTAL.
PP—150 bags, Plaisance
HH—154 ditto, Labourdonnais
XX—191 ditto, ditto
Y—110 ditto, Maison Blanche
RR—126 ditto, ditto
F—38 ditto, Etoile
FINE WHITE COUNTERS.
UU—102 bags, Beauchamp
2—162 ditto, Bellevue
D—110 ditto, Constance
1—77 ditto, Plaisance
FINE YELLOW COUNTERS.
5—109 bags, Les Rochers
GG—11 ditto, Cluny
K—98 ditto, ditto
W—36 ditto, Bon Air
4—32 ditto, ditto
S—82 ditto, Les Rochers
C—40 ditto, Richelieu
E—28 ditto, Cluny
6—169 small bags, Bon Air
SS—58 bags, Goodlands
J—10 ditto, Riviere Noir
V—70 ditto, Beau Vallon
R—33 ditto, Chantenay
NN—46 ditto, Solitude
3—145 ditto, Beau Plan
12—122 ditto, Bon Loisir
M—46 ditto, Gros Cailloux
P—28 ditto, Solitude
A—269 ditto, Clemencie
TT—96 ditto, Triolet
Z—22 ditto, Union.
GOOD YELLOW COUNTER.
BB—117 bags, Beau Vallon
AA—50 ditto, ditto
CC—110 ditto, ditto
OO—45 ditto, Solitude
O—63 ditto, Riclefund.
RATION.
B—31 bags, Clemencia
N—28 ditto, Gros Cailloux
MM—16 ditto, Olivia
LL—33 ditto, ditto
II—85 ditto, Ile D'Ambre
JJ—16 ditto, Mon Espoir.
Samples will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery
Holloware
Ship Chandlery
Jewellery.

FRIDAY, 21st September.

Preliminary Announcement.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Invoices of the above goods, and a great variety of sundries.
Terms at sale.

At the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland.

WEDNESDAY, 26th September.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
By Order of the Mortgagee.

ALL THAT VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, consisting of about 1090 ACRES of LAND, and improvements, known as BELMONT, situate in the PARISH of ALLENDALE and COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, at BLACK CREEK, and within two or three miles of the BRANXTON STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, at 12 o'clock,
The above VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY, in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
Particulars of title may be obtained on application to Messrs. Deane and Deane, solicitors, Sydney.

By order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Haydon.

FRANCIS-STREET, HYDE PARK.
SUPERIOR FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 12, Francis-street. Also,
A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE adjoining.
These lots are on the north side of Francis street, a few yards from College-street, Hyde Park.

DEVONSHIRE AND RILEY STREETS, SURRY HILLS.
A BLOCK OF LAND, containing 2 ROODS AND 30 PERCHES, at the junction of and fronting RILEY DEVONSHIRE, AND COLLEGE STREETS, subdivided into 7 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, five of which have frontages of 30 feet and upwards to Devonshire and Riley streets, with a depth of about 150 feet, and two allotments fronting College-street.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Haydon to sell by public auction, at Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st October, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable city freehold properties, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE HANSON ESTATE, NEWTOWN,
Comprising Twenty-one Villa Sites and Building Allotments in the
CENTRE OF NEWTOWN,
adjoining the grounds attached to Leichhardt Lodge, the residence and property of S. C. Brown, Esq., M.L.A.
The Building Allotments have each 29 feet frontage to the Newtown Road, with depths of from 100 to 169 feet, and the Villa Sites contain an area of about half an acre each, beautifully situated, fronting Bucknell-street, and extending back to the grounds of Leichhardt Lodge.

CONCORD.
VILLA SITE and ORCHARD, containing about 12 acres, part of Nichols's Estate, on the Concord Road, about one mile and a half from the Homebush Railway Station, and adjoining YARALLA, the estate of Thomas Walker, Esq. On this favourably situated property are a Cottage and other Buildings, formerly the residence of the late Isaac Nichols, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the estate of the late J. S. Hanson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th October; at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above-described valuable properties, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

Titles unquestionable, particulars of which can be ascertained on application to GEORGE W. GRAHAM, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

Without the slightest reserve.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. GEORGE SMITH.

DWELLING-HOUSE, VICTORIA-TERRACE, at the junction of Victoria and Surry streets, near St. John's Church.

BUILDING SITE, SURRY-STREET, divided by a lane from lot the above.

BLOCK OF LAND, VICTORIA and BROUGHAM STREETS, nearly opposite the ground attached to Tusculum House.

LEASEHOLD BLOCK OF LAND, at the junction of William-street and the South Head Road, Double Bay.

SHARES.
UNION BUILDING SOCIETY, two shares
PHŒNIX BUILDING SOCIETY, two shares
ALBERT CRICKET CLUB shares.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have been instructed by the Executors of the will of the late Mr. George Smith to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following properties—
VICTORIA-TERRACE, DARLINGHURST.
LOT 1.—All that Allotment of LAND having the frontage
VICTORIA-STREET
SURRY-STREET
And
A LANE AT THE REAR,
upon which is erected a well finished TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE containing Verandah and Balcony, six rooms and kitchen, with outbuildings. Good yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
☞ This is a very desirable family residence, situated immediately at the rear of ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, overlooking the grounds attached thereto.

SURRY-STREET.
LOT 2.—Allotment of LAND having feet frontage to SURRY-STREET, with a depth of feet, and bounded on the west by a lane 16 feet wide, upon which is erected a wooden stable.
This Building SITE is divided from lot 1 by a lane, and is substantially enclosed with paling fence.

VICTORIA-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
LOT 3.—ALLOTMENT of land, having 30 feet frontage to the west side of VICTORIA-STREET, with a depth of 175 feet, extending and having 30 feet frontage to BROUGHAM STREET.
☞ This is a splendid elevated site, overlooking the city and harbour, and nearly opposite the grounds attached to Tusculum House.

DOUBLE BAY.
LOT 4.—Unexpired lease, having about ninety years to run, of a BLOCK OF LAND, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 1 rood, and having extensive frontages to
WILLIAM-STREET
and
SOUTH HEAD ROAD;
together with small Cottage erected at the NORTH-EAST corner of the land.
☞ This block of land is opposite the residence and grounds of W. A. Duncan, Esq., is surrounded by good properties, and commands extensive views of harbour scenery, &c.

SHARES.
LOT 5.—UNION BUILDING SOCIETY—TWO SHARES, on which £84 has been paid up.

LOT 6.—PHŒNIX BUILDING SOCIETY—TWO SHARES, on which £33 has been paid up.

LOT 7.—ALBERT CRICKET CLUB SHARES.

☞ The whole of the above lots must be positively sold to the highest bidder; therefore the special attention of capitalists, builders, and others is directed to the sale.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

At the Woolpack Hotel, Parramatta, on
WEDNESDAY, 10th OCTOBER,
at 12 o'clock.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE
of Properties in the town of Parramatta belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Payten.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

LOT 1.—That celebrated first-class commodious Hotel,
THE WOOLPACK,
generally known as
WILLIAMS' FAMILY HOTEL,
together with that valuable Block of Land on which it is erected, containing an area of about one acre and a half, at the junction of George and Marsden streets.

LOT 2.—All that Weatherboard Dwelling-house, containing 7 apartments, situate at the corner of Campbell-street and Pitt-row, together with the Land on which it is erected, having a frontage of 1 chain 65 links to Pitt-row and 1 chain 84 links to Campbell-street, opposite the Park.

LOT 3.—All that Allotment or Parcel of Land, containing one rood and eleven perches, having a frontage of 128 links to the Windsor Road, by a depth of 249 links, being lot 21 of section 29, together with the Stone Building thereon.

LOT 4.—3 Allotments of Land, containing by admeasurement 3 roods 36 perches, more or less, bounded on the west by Clifford-street, being lots 89, 90, and 91 of section 29. This piece of land is at the rear of lot 3. It is enclosed for a cultivation paddock.

LOT 5.—4 Allotments of Land, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 1 rood 20 perches, more or less, together with Cottage thereon, containing 3 rooms. This property is situate in Pennant-street, opposite All Saint's Church, bounded on the south by Pennant-street, on the east by Brickfield-street, on the north by Ross-street, and on the west by a line to Pennant street aforesaid, being lots 8, 9, 11, and 12 of section 6.

LOT 6.—Four four-roomed Brick-built Cottages, situate on the Windsor Road, having a frontage thereto of 144 feet 7 inches; bounded on the east by the Windsor Road; on the south by a line 158 feet, on the west by land of the late Thomas Allan, 145 feet; on the north by a line dividing it from land of Mr. James Howison, 158 feet. These Cottages are situated near the Gaol, and are invariably occupied by the officers thereof.

LOT 7.—A small Cottage and Allotment of Land, at Vauxhall, a few yards from the Railway.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. NATHANIEL PAYTEN, in consequence of his leaving the district, to sell by public auction, at the WOOLPACK HOTEL, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, at 12 o'clock,
The above valuable and well-known properties, full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

THE BIDDENHAM STATIONS AND STOCK
on the
NIVE RIVER, QUEENSLAND,
Will positively be Sold by Auction,
on
WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, by
MR. BREWSTER, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

Squatters and others on the look out for first-class station property, with large grazing capabilities, lightly stocked, will do well to attend.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP,
in consequence of one of the proprietors contemplating a visit to Europe.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE AND REMUNERATIVE FATTENING STATIONS, IN THE DISTRICTS OF WELLINGTON AND BLIGH,
known as
MULLAH, BACK MULLAH, OUTER BACK MULLAH, ENMORE, WARREN, EGELEBRA, (or BAN BAN), and GILLEWARRINA,
together with
5600 HEAD of WELL-BRED CATTLE.

TERMS.—One third cash; residue by approved bills at one, two, and three years, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of October, at 11 o'clock,
The above splendid stations, in the following order:—
LOT I. MULLAH, BACK MULLAH, OUTER BACK MULLAH, and ENMORE (the former on the Macquarie River), in the Wellington district, with which will be sold
2500 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS on these runs comprise overseer's cottage, stockyards, men's huts, &c., &c.
LOT 2. GILLEWARRINA, on the Macquarie River, in the Bligh district (immediately opposite Mullah), together with
1100 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST FATTENING RUNS IN THE DISTRICT.
THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of men's huts, stock-yards, &c., &c.
LOT 3. EGELEBRA (or BAN BAN), and WARREN, frontage to the Macquarie River, in the Wellington district, with which will be sold
1500 HEAD OF CATTLE.
IMPROVEMENTS consist of cottage, stock-yards, &c., &c.
*** The stores, stock horses, implements, &c., on the respective stations to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The above valuable fattening stations are so well known that it is not considered necessary to enumerate their many advantages in detail. They adjoin the properties of Messrs. Christie and Wentworth, Cox, and Cruickshank, and are admitted by all who know them to possess FATTENING QUALITIES equal to any runs in the WESTERN DISTRICTS.
EACH LOT to be offered forms a SEPARATE AND DISTINCT ESTABLISHMENT, and can either be WORKED COLLECTIVELY (as has hitherto been done with advantage by the present owners), or SEPARATELY as now proposed.
The Auctioneer's instructions are peremptory TO SELL, as the existing partnership MUST BE CLOSED prior to the departure of one of the proprietors for Europe. Intending purchasers are, therefore, invited to inspect the properties prior to the day of sale. Every information can be obtained from Mr. KNYVETT, the Superintendent, on the station, who will be happy to show the runs and stock; or on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

FIRST-CLASS SHEEP STATION,
in the
BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
known as
BOOMERANG;
together with
5566 SHEEP, more or less.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of October, at 11 o'clock,
THE BOOMERANG STATION,
Situate on the north bank of the Burnett River, having a frontage of 5 miles thereto, by a depth of 5 miles, distant 10 miles from Gayndah, and adjoining COONAMBULA, MOUNT DEBATABLE, and EIDSVOLD STATIONS.
The COUNTRY is very healthy, consisting of ironbark ridges, small plains and flats,—there is some salt-bush on the back country, which is watered by several small creeks.
The IMPROVEMENTS on the head station are all new and substantial, and comprise a five-roomed verandah house (dining-room 26 x 15), newly finished, with French light doors and windows, store room, kitchen, servant's room, and pantry; large vegetable garden, stock yards, men's huts, wool shed, with new lever press complete, 250 hurdles, five outstations and yards, &c., &c.
With the station will be sold the following SHEEP,

EWES, 1 to 4 years old	..	.. 1500
,, full mouthed	..	.. 1700
WETHERS, 2 to 6 years old	..	.. 1620
HOGGETTS	..	.. 900
RAMS, 3 years old, from imported sheep		46
TOTAL SHEEP	..	.. 5566

More or less.
The sheep are in first-class condition, none broken mouthed. Ewes to lamb in September.
*** Furniture, utensils, implements, stores, horses, milking cows, six bullocks, dray, horse, cart, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The above property is placed in the market for ABSOLUTE SALE, and is well worth the attention of SMALL CAPITALISTS, and others on the look out for a snug, compact little station property, with a comfortable homestead, suitable for the residence of a gentleman's family.

Inspection is invited.

WARREGO DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

THOSE SPLENDID STATIONS, SITUATED ON THE NIVE RIVER,
known as
BIDDENHAM, FARNHAM, BELSTEAD, and DUNSTAN;
together with
14,600 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, more or less.

Terms—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at one and two years, dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
THAT SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS SHEEP PROPERTY known as BIDDENHAM, comprising BIDDENHAM, FARNHAM, BELSTEAD, and DUNSTAN, containing about 264 SQUARE MILES of the
FINEST COUNTRY IN QUEENSLAND, having a frontage of some TWENTY MILES TO THE NIVE RIVER, with a considerable extent of BACK COUNTRY, which is watered by a large creek running parallel to the Nive, at a distance of about eight miles back from that river, and also by several smaller PERMANENT CREEKS and WATERHOLES, rendering the WHOLE OF THE COUNTRY available for depasturing sheep.
THE GRAZING CAPABILITIES OF THE RUNS ARE ESTIMATED AT 60,000 SHEEP.
BIDDENHAM adjoins Mr. S. Spencer's run Cresswell on the north, and Messrs. Humphrey and Ballmore's station Oakwood on the west; the distance from Rockhampton by the present dray road (which it is expected will be considerably shortened) is 350 miles; the post from Roma to the Barcoo passes the head station every week.
The COUNTRY consists of Rich open MYALL DOWNS, with abundance of SALT BUSH, every inch of which is available and of the most HEALTHY and FATTENING description.
The IMPROVEMENTS are a weatherboard cottage, kitchen, store, woolshed, stockyard, sheep yards, hurdles, men's huts, besides the out-stations.

With the above valuable STATIONS will be sold the following SHEEP, viz.:—

EWES, 2½ to 5, to lamb in October	4000	
Ditto, 2½ to 5, lambed in March and April	1500	
Ditto ditto, dry	770	
Ditto, maiden	550	
Ditto, hoggets	1400—	8220
WETHERS, 1½ to 4½	3100	
Ditto, hoggets	1400—	4500
WEANERS, lambed March and April, mixed sexes		1500
RAMS		190
Total SHEEP, more or less		14,510

Warranted SOUND, and FREE from DISEASE.
*** Stores, to last until after shearing, horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ In notifying to the public that the BIDDENHAM stations are in the market for sale, it is desirable to mention that the auctioneer's positive instructions are TO SELL. It may not, therefore, be out of place to recapitulate a few of the advantages this property possesses. The description of COUNTRY cannot be SURPASSED in any of the COLONIES for breeding or fattening purposes. It is all OPEN MYALL DOWNS, having a large frontage to one of the finest rivers in Queensland, the back country being ABUNDANTLY and PERMANENTLY WATERED. The grazing capabilities are very large (estimated to be fully EQUAL to 60,000 SHEEP), affording ample room for MANY YEARS' INCREASE. The sheep, nearly all young, very few being over 4½ years old, a LARGE PROPORTION being FEMALES. It must also be borne in mind that the purchaser will be taking possession with a FULL FLEECE of WOOL on the SHEEP'S BACK, and the EWES on the point of LAMBING.
These advantages, it is trusted, will not be overlooked, the FULLEST INSPECTION of the property being invited, prior to the day of sale, by the owner and auctioneer.

TUESDAY, September 18th.

To Tobacconists, Fancy Dealers
To Furniture Dealers, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Sussex-street, opposite the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of tobacco, cigars
Pipes, confectionery, fancy goods
Fishing tackle, matches, plate-glass show cases, counters, fittings; also the household furniture, engravings, pier glass, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Farmers, and others.

Country Homestead.
500 Acres of Land at Dural,
About 15 miles from Parramatta.

For absolute Sale,
WEDNESDAY, 26th September.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Auction Mart, Church-street, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, comprising 500 acres, situate in the county of Cumberland, parish of Nelson, known as Mr. H. Best's farm, adjoining the orchards and properties of Messrs. Black, Greenwood, Jones, and Tompkins, and being a portion of the late G. Acres, Esq.'s grant of 1500 acres, with improvements, which consist of a 4-roomed dwelling-house, large barns, hay sheds, cow sheds, chaff-house, stables, and stockyards.
The land is subdivided into grazing and cultivation paddocks, the whole enclosed, and about 25 acres cleared, a large portion of which is at present under cultivation. It is bounded on the east side by the Coolah Creek, affording a never failing supply of water.
The road leading from Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry passes through the farm, leaving about 400 acres on the west side of the road, and about 100 acres on the east side, and about one mile frontage to each side of the road.
The property is at present tenanted by Mr. Charles Austin, who has occupied it the last seventeen years, keeping an accommodation house, a very favourite place of resort for drovers and persons travelling with stock from the northern districts.
Terms at sale.
Title unquestionable.

The Auctioneer earnestly recommends persons who wish to purchase a property of the above description to visit and inspect this property; its advantages, excellent position, and qualities can then be more fully understood.

Bokhara River, Warrego District.

All those Rich Fattening Runs
MUCKERREWA and MUCKERREWA SOUTH,
with BACK BLOCK,
generally acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to the very best country in the colony of New South Wales; having a frontage of 10 miles to the Bokhara River, by a depth of about 9 miles, beautifully grassed, and abundantly watered, a good supply having existed throughout the whole of the late severe drought.

Together with
16,000 superior Fine-woolled Sheep, guaranteed sound and free from disease.
Team of Bullocks, Dray, Cart Harness, Draught and Saddle Horses, Stores, Working Gear, and Sundries, to be taken at a valuation.

Terms: One-third cash, balance by approved promissory notes in equal amounts at 12 and 24 months, dated from day of sale, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum added, secured by mortgage upon the property sold.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from Louis P. Doyle, Esq., of Dartmouth, Muswellbrook, to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on TUESDAY, October 30th, 1866, at 12 o'clock,
The Muckerewa and Muckerewa South Stations with Back Block,
in all commanding a frontage of about 10 miles to the Bokhara River, by a depth of about 9 miles.
Together with
10,000 (more or less) superior fine woolled sheep, the greater proportion ewes, with about 3000 lambs given in.
Detailed specification of sheep will be published at an early date.
The improvements are of a most extensive and complete description, no expense having been spared in their erection, and consist of a comfortable house, containing four rooms, large store, &c. Verandah throughout, boarded floors, roofs covered with galvanized iron, interior well finished; kitchen, four rooms; men's huts, covered with galvanised iron, with sheep drafting yards complete. There are four out-stations, with huts and double set of sheep yards to each. Two huts roofed with iron, spouted, with 400 gallon iron tanks, attached.
The whole of the above described improvements are of recent construction.
The country is of the richest fattening description, justly described, and incontrovertibly acknowledged as the pick of the Warrego district.

Further particulars will be given at as early a date as possible, meanwhile, intending purchasers will be afforded every assistance in inspecting the property.

SATURDAY, September 22nd.

At the Argyle Sale Rooms.
12 o'clock sharp.

To Publicans, Coach Proprietors, and others of Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Bowen, and the colony of Queensland generally; together with Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and the whole of the adjacent colonies.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
THE QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,
At the Corner of
RUTHVEN and MARGARET STREETS,
Opposite to the Bank of New South Wales, and Mr. T. G. Robinson's Argyle Sale Rooms, being, without one single exception, the most valuable and best business stand in the whole of the important
TOWN OF TOOWOOMBA,
and well and favourably known as
FRASER'S HOTEL.

T. G. ROBINSON, in conjunction with J. W. GRIMES, have been favoured with instructions from the proprietors, to sell by auction, at the Argyle Sale Rooms, on SATURDAY, September 22nd, 1866, at 12 o'clock sharp,
FRASER'S HOTEL,
situate at the corner of Margaret and Ruthven streets, erected upon Lot No. 1 on plan of subdivision of original allotment No. 7 of section 6.
The above allotment contains an area of 1 rood and 36 perches, or only four perches less than half an acre, with a frontage of 170 links to
RUTHVEN-STREET,
by 280 to
MARGARET-STREET.
For position and genuine business done, the foregoing HOTEL can challenge the colony, for it occupies the best stand in the leading and most important of the inland towns in the colony of Queensland, which statement any one acquainted with
TOOWOOMBA.
will corroborate; for it is well known that the present lessee has acquired a comfortable competency in the short time that he has been in possession of the property.
The house and premises afford the following accommodation:—

GROUND FLOOR.
Large bar, and office therefrom
Bar parlour
Comfortable sitting room
Large dining room, connected with the main parlour by folding doors
Pantry and seven bedrooms.
UP-STAIRS.
Six large airy bedrooms
Detached kitchen and servant's room
Laundry, &c.
STABLES.
One long well-lighted stable, which could be made to accommodate 15 to 20 horses. Also, adjoining is a new wing with several loose boxes, &c., &c., lately added by the present proprietor for the convenience of racehorses.
BILLIARD ROOM.
A magnificent billiard room adjoins the hotel—second to none in the colony, having raised divans and blocks fitted for billiard table.
The whole of the premises are enclosed with a paling fence, and there are other out-buildings, &c., not enumerated above.
THE HOTEL
and premises are now yielding a rental of £316 per annum, and are subject to a lease at that rate, which will expire on the 1st day of July, 1867.
The purchaser of the foregoing will of course be in receipt of the rental from the day of purchase.
The above Hotel is the Booking-office for
COBB and CO.'S COACHES,
running between Helidon and Toowoomba, and from thence to Dalby, Condamine, Roma, and Warwick.
To capitalists and publicans desirous of entering upon one of the most remunerative speculations ever offered to the public, the foregoing can be strongly recommended, as at the present time no hotel in the colony is doing such a lucrative business, and as a chance like this offers but once in a lifetime it should be acted upon with spirit and promptitude.
Full particulars of the above hotel can be obtained of the Auctioneers.

Title: under the Real Property Act.

Terms: One-third cash; residue at three and six months bearing bank interest.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1471157

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. HENRY SCOPE are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Julian street, Enmore, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock precisely. JOHN H. FURLONGER, Undertaker, Newtown.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ANDREW BARDION are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his Son's residence, Botany, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half past 2 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE LORD, Drayman, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the Sydney Infirmary, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE WILSON are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his residence, O'Connell-street, Newtown, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. WILLIAM CURTIS, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late GEORGE WILSON are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral, which will remove from his late residence, O'Connell-street, Newtown, on WEDNESDAY, at half-past 3 p.m. WILLIAM CURTIS, Undertaker, Newtown.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The Officers and Brethren of the above Order are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of our late brother, GEORGE WILSON, of Court City of Lincoln, No. 2000; to meet at Host Simpson's, Lady of the Lake, Glebe, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY.
EDWARD BOYER, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted upon every description of PROPERTY. Losses caused by Lightning and Explosion of Gas paid for. CLAIMS settled with PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES granted either with or without participation in PROFITS, or for SHORT PERIODS payable during the LIFETIME of the assured, and also on JOINT LIVES and SURVIVORSHIPS, or for the WHOLE TERM of LIFE, payable ONE month after proof.
Premiums payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
Sydney Offices—New Pitt-street.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821.
Paid up Capital £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
⁂ All claims promptly settled in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE: 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case) and MR. GEORGE CASE previous to their quitting the colonies.
SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.
Last Night but Four.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, September 18th, will be presented the
NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
pronounced one of Grace Egerton's greatest successes, entitled
THE LOST PARTY, or, THE HOUSE-WARMING—TOO WARM TO BE PLEASANT.
The Programme will include the celebrated Impersonation of
SIMS REEVES,
and that new and extraordinary illusion,
THE ENCHANTED HEADS.
It is gratifying to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE to be able to present this wonderful deception to the Sydney public; it is the second they have had the pleasure of introducing, invented by the celebrated Dr. Pepper, and was performed by him in London, under the title of
THE SPHINX.
Miraculous as it may appear, Mr. Case will bring Mrs. George Case's head on the stage in a box, without the body, and in the character of
LORD DUNDREARY,
she will sing his celebrated Stuttering Song.
His lordship's head will be taken off, and that of Romeo Guffin substituted, who will sing that favourite song
THE GERMAN BAND.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 3s; unreserved seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Places secured at Messrs. Anderson's, 360, George-street.

LAST WEEK OF GRACE EGERTON IN SYDNEY.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF GRACE EGERTON IN SYDNEY.

THE LOST PARTY.—GRACE EGERTON'S new entertainment pronounced her greatest success.

THE ENCHANTED HEADS.—GRACE EGERTON'S new illusion, TO-NIGHT.

FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE, FRIDAY next, September 21st.

MORNING ENTERTAINMENT, at the School of Arts, SATURDAY next, at 3 o'clock.

DANCING TO-NIGHT, at the Friendship Hotel, Bathurst-street. Admission 6d.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee.......................Mr. R. Tolano.
This present TUESDAY EVENING, September 18th, Another Powerful Success by MR. W. O'NEIL, Ireland's own Comedian.
Positively the Last Night of the beautiful sensation Play, in 5 acts, entitled
THE OCTOROON,
now being played at this Theatre, with new scenery, machinery, and the greatest cast ever heard of in Australia.
Uncle Pete .... Mr. W. O'NEIL,
as played by him with immense success in all the principal U. S. Theatres.
Pas Seul ...... Miss Amy Chambers.
Concluding with the screaming farce of the
KING'S GARDENER.
M. Galchard (with song) .... Mr. C. Young
Mde. Galchard (with song)........ Miss Harriet Gordon.
UPPER CIRCLE .... ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—NOTICE—Owing to Herr SIPP having, without the slightest intimation, absented himself from the Promenade Concert, last evening, the Lessee has great regret in announcing to the public that, in consequence thereof, he is unavoidably compelled to discontinue the Concerts.

SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT.
MISS AITKEN
has the honour to announce that, having received the commands of his Excellency the Governor, and of Lady Young, for a SPECIAL EVENING, at the Australian Library, she will postpone her departure till the next Melbourne steamer, and will give her eighth and
FINAL ENTERTAINMENT
at the
AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 18th,
under the Special Patronage of
His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.
LADY YOUNG,
and Suite, who have signified their intention of being present.
The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely by W. R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Surveyor-General.
Miss AITKEN has, in accordance with numerous requests, arranged the PROGRAMME so as to introduce the most successful of her
DRAMATIC, POETICAL, and HUMOROUS DELINEATIONS.
The Garden Scene from "Romeo and Juliet"—Shakspeare
Mr. Caudle becomes a Freemason—D. Jerrold
Young Lochinvar—Scott
The Raven (by particular request)—E. A. Poe.
The Ruined Cottage—L. E. L. (Miss Landon)
Mansie Waugh's first and last visit to the Play—Dr. Moir (Delta)
Lady Clare—Tennyson
The Charge of the Six Hundred (by particular desire)—Tennyson
The Interview between Queen Caroline, the Duke of Argyle, and Jeannie Deans—Scott.
The readings will be interpersed with vocal music by Miss James and Mr. G. F. Jackson.
Doors open at half-past 7 precisely.
Admission: HALL, 4s.; GALLERY, 2s.
⁂ The accommodation in the hall being limited, EARLY APPLICATION for tickets is respectfully requested, so that no more visitors may be admitted than can be conveniently seated.
In compliance with special requests, there will be about THIRTY NUMBERED SOFA STALLS (7s. 6d. each), application for which must be made to Messrs. ELVY and CO., 321, George-street, BEFORE TWO O'CLOCK. The tickets (white and gold) for these stalls are to be retained, and only the pass-checks presented at the doors.
TICKETS for the Hall (and PROGRAMMES) may be obtained of Messrs. L. Moss, Elvy and Co., Reading and Wellbank, Anderson and Son, Maddock, and at the LIBRARY.
Tickets for the GALLERY only of Messrs. JACKSON and MUNN, King-street, and at the DOORS.
⁂ Complimentary tickets issued for previous entertainments will NOT be available.
THE LAST NIGHT of MISS AITKEN'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

MR. HENRY WHARTON, Baritone, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentry of Sydney that a GRAND CONCERT will take place on October 16th, at the Masonic Hall, for his benefit, being his first and only one in this city.

HALL OF TEMPERANCE.—A Grand MUSICAL and LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage and presence of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, will be given in the above Hall, on TUESDAY, 16th October. Proceeds for the purchase of an INSTRUMENT for the Hall.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, the celebrated performer on the newly invented CHROMATIC IRISH PIPES, to be played at the Union Hotel, Bathurst-street, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.
Full Practice THIS EVENING.
Subscriptions for the season to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, 147, Pitt-street.
The first Concert will take place during the ensuing month.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street.
NEW ADDITIONS.
Madame SOHIER has just returned from New Zealand, where she has secured, at considerable expense, the following casts:—Horomona, Heremita, Mokomoko, Hokaria, the murderers of the Rev. Volkner and Mr. Fulloon; Captain Jarvey, recently executed at Dunedin, for poisoning his wife; and James Stack, the murderer of the Finnigans.
Also, a life-like figure of G. V. BROOKE, in his celebrated character of Virginius, has been added.
Admission, one shilling; Children, half-price.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

PIANOFORTES
by
All the Principal Makers
in
LONDON AND PARIS,
in all the newest designs, and with all modern improvements.
HARMONIUMS
by
Alexandre, of Paris,
from 1 to 28 Stops, in oak, mahogany, and rosewood cases.
NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC
at one-third less than London published prices.
W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS for HIRE. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANO.—For SALE, a bargain, Bichords Grand, John Broadwood and Son's, suitable for a School or Concert-room, having a powerful bass. Original cost, 120 guineas. Price, £25. Apply Mr. KING'S, Furniture Dealer, Parramatta-street.

BAZAAR.—The only one is Lemaire's London and Paris Bazaar, [illegible] George-street, opposite Markets.

BOXES OF TOYS, Noah's Ark, dissected Puzzles, Maps, &c., at the London and Paris Bazaar.

SAVE 25 per cent. and take your choice, at LEMAIRE'S large Gallery, George-street, opposite Markets.

TO PAINTERS.—A few specimens of PAINTING on GLASS, and other LABELS, suited to trades, with sundries. Apply at Mr. VAUGHAN'S, Hairdresser, Pitt-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER MADRAS.—
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES.
A large and complete assortment of the above gloves, plain and tamboured.
H. and W.'s monthly shipment of Josephine Kid Gloves, every shade and size made, first quality 4s per pair.
The EUGENIE and EMPRESS GLOVES.
A new and elegant glove for morning wear, ½ long, and tamboured in colours.
HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

EX NINEVEH.—Gentlemen's Nagasaki umbrellas
Ladies' sun shades and small umbrellas
Gentlemen's silk crimean shirts, silk and wool ditto
Ford's Eureka shirts, 42s the half-dozen
Gentlemen's crimean shirts made to order.
HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

ARMY AND NAVY HAIR DYE, the only dye that can be used with safety. HOBSON and WHITING.

BONNETS. BONNETS. BONNETS.
Ex NINEVEH.
10 cartoons choice and elegant Bonnets.
Ladies should see our Parisian Bonnets, at £1 1s.
MUSHROOM HATS.—Mushroom Hats, brown, black, white, and drab, in ladies' and children's.
We are also showing our first shipment of Straw Goods, all the new shapes, in
Black Satin Straw
White Split ditto
Dunstable and whole Straw.
Also,
Infants' and Boys' Hats, in immense variety.
BAULKE and ARDERN, 86, King-street.

FRENCH MUSLINS, Ex Madras, via Marseilles.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have great pleasure to announce the receipt of a small case of FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, ex mail steamer, via Marseilles, the most magnificent patterns ever designed even in France.
Owing to the enormous freight charged by this route, only a limited quantity could be sent; and Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE are also guaranteed that the same goods are NOT sent to any other Australian house, thus doubly ensuring the first purchasers of these beautiful goods exclusive possession of the designs.

MAGNIFICENT SHIPMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH FASHIONS, JUST LANDED.
Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE beg to draw attention to their complete stock of new goods for the summer season.
Every department in their establishment is now fully supplied by the large shipments already arrived and opened. ● Many exclusive novelties will be shown, which cannot be described in an advertisement.
The following departments are conspicuous, and present unusual attractions:—
Mantles, jackets, and shawls
French and British silks
Millinery and straw manufactures
Ladies' underclothing
Children's pelisses, frocks, &c.
Ladies' summer dresses
French printed muslins
French printed delaines
French brilliants
French chintzes
French printed cambrics
Swiss spot and check muslins
Parachutes and umbrellas
Ribbons, fancy embroidery work
Trimmings, buttons, ornaments, &c.
The best makes in hosiery for summer wear
First choice in Paris kid gloves, silk, lisle, &c.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, Victoria House.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
Ex mail steamer Madras.
We respectfully invite an inspection of this shipment, including some really choice and special styles—the first of these designs in the colony.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
No. 1—Ladies' all linen, 1s 11d the half dozen
2—Ditto ditto, 2s 11d ditto
3—Ditto ditto, 3s 11d ditto
4—Ditto ditto, 4s 6d ditto
5—Gentlemen's ditto, 4s 9d ditto
6—Ditto ditto, 5s 6d ditto
7—Ditto ditto, 6s 3d ditto
8—Ditto ditto, 7s 9d ditto.
The above lot are all linen, and hemmed.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU, 618, Brickfield-hill.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

CRYSTAL SILK GRENADINE, 10½d. and 12½d.

MOZAMBIQUE for LADIES' DRESSES, 1s. 3½d.

PLAIN BUFF and DRAB LUSTRE, 11½d.

NORWICH STRIPES ONLY 6½d.

GRENADINE SHAWLS 4s. 11d. and 6s. 11d.

FINE BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS, 7s. 11d.

BLACK LLAMA SCARFS, 4½ yards long, 9s. 6d.

STOUT GREY CALICO, only 4½d. per yard.

FINE LINEN HUCKABACK, 9½d

FRENCH COUTILLE STAYS, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 11d.

FINE BROWN HOLLAND, only 8½d.

LONG MUSLIN CURTAINS, only 7s. 6d. the pair.

BOY'S STRAW HATS, sailor shape, 1s. 11½d.

FASHIONABLE PARACHUTES, lined, only 3s. 11d and 4s. 6d.

NEWPORT PAGNELL CART, equal to dogcart, a bargain. LARTER, Castlereagh and Liverpool sts.

REMOVING TO OUR NEW PREMISES.—FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, respectfully beg to state to the public, that they are about removing to their new and more commodious premises, now building for them by John Hill, Esq.; and, in order to clear out as much of their present stock as possible, they are now holding a DRAPERY SALE.
The Stock consists of new and fashionable goods, and amounts to £11,500 worth, which has been carefully gone through, and re-marked at such prices as must command a very ready sale.
We hereby publish the prices of the black and coloured silks now offered for sale. There are about
17,000 yards beautiful black glace, at 2s 4½d per yard
11,000 yards rich glace, at 2s 6d per yard, worth 3s 9d
4,900 yards very best black silk, 3s 3d per yard
1,900 yards gros grain, at 3s 9d, value 6s
900 yards, yard-wide silk, splendid quality, 6s 8d per yard
400 coloured silk dresses 30s, worth 75s
190 fancy checked silks 32s 6d, worth 75s the dress
180 splendid silk dresses 40s, well worth 80s
10,000 yards plain glace silks, 40 shades, at 3s 9d per yard
We also offer 9000 yards remnants at 1s 11d per yard.
We also beg to remind the ladies of Sydney that all our black glace silk mantles will be sold at half-price.
In the dress department will be found some
10,000 yards of mohairs, at 6½d per yard, worth in England 1s
8,000 yards tartan reps, at 7½d per yard, former price was 1s 6d
6,000 yards very best mohairs, 8½d, former price 1s 9d
9,000 yards beautifully printed French delaines, 9½d per yard
Your attention is invited to the Mexican dress, 1s per yard.
Made dresses and wrappers, from 7s 9d each.
LADIES in MOURNING, we invite your inspection of our black coburgs, alpacas, lustres, bareges, crapes, and grenadines, at half the original prices.
The Manchester department will be found, we venture to assert without contradiction, the cheapest flannels, calicoes, prints, sheetings, longcloths, rough hollands, and all other goods, much below the manufacturers' prices
We also beg most respectfully to call attention to our present stock of fancy goods, consisting of stays, parachutes, belts, velvets, stockings, trimmings, bonnets, hats, &c.
☞ Customers visiting this establishment during our Great Drapery Sale are respectfully requested to bring this list, as it will save both time and trouble.
FAHEY and CO.

THE CHEAPEST TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in Sydney, nearly opposite School of Arts and Tattersall's Hotel,
W. HOWES, Proprietor,
Fashionable brown check suits, made to order .. £3 0 0
Stone or slate coloured suits, all wool, good quality 3 10 0
Bronze check suits, new style, made to order .. 3 10 0
Dark mixture all wool suits, made to order .. 3 0 0
Shepherd-plaid suits [illegible] made to order .. 3 10 0
Superior [illegible], all wool, [illegible]
[illegible] black cloth suits, made to order .. 4 10 0
Black dress trousers, good, made to order .. 1 5 0
Riding pantaloons, made to order, cut on the newest principles, and of good quality .. 1 5 0
Boys' clothing made to order, according to size.
W. HOWES, Tailor, nearly opposite School of Arts and Tattersall's Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL Will be CLOSED TO-MORROW (Wednesday), the 19th instant.

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL Will be CLOSED TO-MORROW (Wednesday), the 19th instant.

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant.

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. Business resumed on THURSDAY MORNING.

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, and RE-OPEN on THURSDAY MORNING.

OUR Establishment will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, and RE-OPEN on THURSDAY MORNING, the 20th instant.
COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruits Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed Trousers, to measure, 15s; Black Cloth Trousers, to measure, 20s.

PRAIRIE GRASS, PRAIRIE GRASS.—SEED of this excellent Grass 1s per lb., suitable for hay, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Gishurst Compound, a certain cure for blight on orange trees, American blight, aphis, &c. Bell glasses all sizes, suitable for aquariums.
LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

A FEW CASES Svinska Tandsticker MATCHES, to land ex Annie Archbell, at W. Thomas's, Erskine-st.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF IRONMONGERY.
In the assigned Estate of ROBERT IREDALE and CO., No. 546, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.
The trustees of the assigned Estate of ROBERT IREDALE and CO invite the attention of Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Builders, and parties furnishing, to their unrivalled STOCK of General Ironmongery, which will be sold at a considerable sacrifice with a view to close the Estate forthwith.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—One of Fortescue's Patent Smoke-consuming FURNACES may be seen complying with the Act daily from 10 to 1, at Pemell's Old Mill, corner of Parramatta-street and Glebe Road.
E. C. FORTESCUE, Patentee, Glebe-road.

ON SALE by the undersigned:—
Avery's 5 and 10 ton weighbridges
Five-bar iron hurdles
Patent mangles and washing machines
Ransome and Sims's horse hoes
Richmond and Chandler's corncrackers
Patent safety and gutta percha fuse
Portable, deck, and rivet forges.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, and 20, Barrack-street.

BOILER PLATES and RIVETS
Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes, angle iron, steel
V. I. R. belting, 2 to 8 inches; Europe rope, shop twine
Muntz metal, bolts and nails, sheathing and house felt
Corrugated galvanised iron, 3-bushel bags
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 to 7; patent safety and tape fuse
Whitelead, white zinc paint, palm oil, bluestone
Preserved salmon, jar salt, borax
Wotherspoon's confectionery, Glenfield starch
Taylor, Brothers' cocoa, chocolate, and chicory
Martell's dark and pale brandy in bulk, sherry
Hennessey's and U. V. Co.'s case brandy, bulk ale and porter
Wrapping, printing, writing, and book papers, millboards
Commercial cards, pasteboard, blotting, and stationery.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS.—
One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and boiler
One 8 h. p. portable ditto, on wheels
One 4 h. p. ditto ditto, with hoisting winch
One turning lathe, 9½ inch centre, 16 feet bed
Strong iron pails, 3½ and 4½ gallons.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

LIVERPOOL Coarse and Dairy SALT. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

SLATES, 20 x 10 and 24 x 12. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

CANDLE COTTON, 4, 6, and 8 fold. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

SHEET LEAD, White Lead and Turpentine. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

WOOLPACKS and CORN SACKS. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

HONAN'S HAMS. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

OLD COPPER for SALE. W. H. HOLMES, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE.—Grimwade's Patent MILK
Tennant's Pale ale, new shipment
Blood's XXX PORTER, quarts and pints.
TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., 80, Clarence-st.

ON SALE, Ash Oars, 10 to 18 feet; Anchors, 1 to 15 cwt. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

SEED POTATOES, Sorghum, Barley, Lucerne Seed, Clovers, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, Couch and English Grasses; Garden Seeds of all kinds. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street, down gateway, near Theatre.

CIRCULAR HEAD POTATOES, ex Mary Cummings, now landing. BARKER and CO.

PHOSPHO-GUANO.—(Anglo-Australian Guano Company, Limited.)—This has now been thoroughly tested, and proved invaluable for wheat, hay, maize, potatoes, and all kinds of dairy produce. Supplied at the Sydney Depot, at £8 a ton, bags included, or sample bags may be had at 8s each. R. NOTT, 477, George-street.

PRIME New Irish Mess PORK, now landing ex Ben Lomond. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

LING FISH and PICKLED SALMON for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

TO MILLET GROWERS.—Just received per Mail, a small parcel finest white MILLET SEED. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE of BEEF, sold retail by PEATE and HARCOURT, George-street.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, with latest improvements. JOHN KEEP, Agent, 16, 18, and 20, Barrack-street.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indiarubber Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glass. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, the whole of the large stock of TOYS and FANCY GOODS. F. L. LYONS, 87, King-street.

A GOOD General TAILOR Wanted, good wages to a good hand. G. Turri, 128, Pitt-street.

A COMPETENT Cook, with good references, requires a Situation, in a gentleman's family. A.B.C., HERALD.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as Preparatory Governess. Salary £20. W., Glebe.

AN EXPERIENCED English Nurse desires an Engagement. The Home, Elizabeth-street.

AN English LADY, lately arrived, desires an ENGAGEMENT as Nursery Governess. The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The managership being about to become vacant, written applications, with testimonials, are invited from gentlemen thoroughly competent to fulfil its duties, to be sent in under cover to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, on or before the 1st day of October proximo. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 4th September.

BOY wanted, to run errands, &c. Apply, before 10 a.m., at 11, Bligh-street.

BRICKLAYERS.—Wanted, the Brickwork of two houses. W. Thornton, Sussex-street.

CLASSICS.—Wanted, Evening Instruction in LATIN. Address V. E., HERALD Office.

GENERAL SERVANT Wanted; one that can wash and iron. Hill's-terrace, 496, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

HUNTER'S HILL or RYDE.—Wanted, for a few days, comfortably furnished APARTMENTS, with Board. Address J. M., Mr. Sloper's, William-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, for the Loyal St. John's Lodge of Oddfellows, M.U., Newtown, a duly qualified MEDICAL OFFICER, to attend a part of the members of the above lodge. All information can be obtained on application to Mr. W. H. PRATT, Newtown. Tenders to state the price per member per quarter, to be addressed to N. G., Loyal St. John's Lodge, Newtown, on or before 25th September, 6 p.m. T. Percival, Secretary.

NORTH SHORE.—Wanted, Partial BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen. Address, stating terms, to H. W. H., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a LADY thoroughly competent as Resident Governess. 144, Alberto-[illegible] Macleay-st.

SHIP-CARPENTERS (2) wanted. H. Moon, Duguid's Wharf.

SAILMAKERS.—WANTED, two experienced hands. Apply at Wallach, Brothers, 153, George-street.

TO MILLERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Stonedresser. Apply W. M., 100, Sussex-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, good HAND, to work Singer's Machine. Mrs. Hammond, 7, Wynyard-sq.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a respectable young Lady as APPRENTICE. Mrs. Weeks, 251, Pitt-street.

TO MILLERS.—Wanted, a MAN, for a small job at Stonedressing. Apply between 9 and 11, to C. Wilson, 24, O'Connell-street.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—Experienced Journalist desires Engagement. Town or country. "Mercury," 89, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The undersigned has a VACANCY for an out-door Articled PUPIL; premium required. C. Mayes, C. E., architect and surveyor, 394, George-street, Sydney.

TEAMS REQUIRED, to LOAD for
Bourke Cowra
Tambaroora Carcoar
Ironbarks Orange.
John Fraser and Co., Barrack-street.

TO PROFESSIONAL CRICKETERS.—Wanted, for the Melbourne Cricket Club, a good Professional BOWLER. Apply, by letter, to the hon. secretary, Gloster Lodge, Rowena Parade, Richmond, Melbourne.
W. H. Handfield, hon. sec.

TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.—Exchange.—A Gentleman holding a Government appointment in the country, with a salary of £600 per annum, is desirous (for reasons of a private nature) of effecting an exchange with an official in Sydney receiving an equivalent salary, or say not less than £450 per annum. T. L., HERALD.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to secure a SITTING and BEDROOM furnished, with board, for a lady and two children, or to share the expenses of a cottage with a family where there are no other lodgers or children; quiet and comfort indispensable, and a residence near town. W. Z., HERALD Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS, highly competent, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT, or would receive morning pupils. Teaches English, French, Italian, Music, Singing, and Drawing. Governess, Post office, Glebe, all this month.

WANTED, a LAD, to drive a horse and cart; reference required. 96 Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong LAD, for the Forge. Jenner and O'Connell, coach-makers, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED to SELL, a COG-WHEEL MANGLE, cheap. Apply 178, Kent-street North.

WANTED, to SELL, a good Milch GOAT, just kidded. 751, George-street, near Christ Church.

WANTED, two ENGINE-DRIVERS for the country. Apply Sydney Foundry, Barker-street.

WANTED, COTTAGE at Newtown, five rooms, kitchen, and garden. Omega, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a single MAN as Gardener. Inquire at the Waverly Tollgate.

WANTED, steady, sober Person as General Servant. References required. T. Wild, Redfern-street.

WANTED, an active LAD. Mr. W. D. Jones, Crown Inn, Botany Road, Chippendale.

WANTED, a Draper's ASSISTANT—Protestant. Apply W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt street.

WANTED, Two LABOURERS. Apply to Mr. Barnes, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PLUMBER, accustomed to roofing. Bon Accord Works, 8, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Balmain Hotel, Steven-street, Balmain.

WANTED, SITUATION as Needlewoman; good dressmaker and machinist. A. B., 195, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a strong LAD as an APPRENTICE. Apply James Curtis, 59, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 243, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and make herself useful. Apply 21, Norman-street, near Riley-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. 77, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a good SHIPSMITH. Apply A. Wright, next Dawes' Battery.

WANTED, 3 STRAW BONNET MAKERS, also Apprentices to the Millinery. 610½, George-st. South.

WANTED, a Boy as APPRENTICE. C. Hartzbaeuser, Surgical Instrument Maker. 19, Hunter-st.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Sewing Machine. Miss Burke, at Farmer, Painter, and Pope's.

WANTED, a Clean GIRL, for Housework. None other need apply. 668, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 49, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 21, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED to HIRE, with option of purchase, a second-hand light Spring CART. 95, Stanley st.

WANTED, a Nurse GIRL. Mrs. HARDIE, No. 1, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, to purchase a small Pony GIG. R. Walton, Bay-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a MAN to make light Kip Boots. To work in the house. Mr. Harris, Newtown.

WANTED, an active LAD, as Waiter. Apply E. Samuell, Golden Fleece, after 11.

WANTED, to CURE Toothache, without extraction or pain, and stopped. W. E., 39, Market-street.

WANTED, a good Female General SERVANT. 37, Bent-street.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Apply No. 5, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, this day, stout LAD, used to work on a farm. William Dalton, agent, King street West.

WANTED, to purchase Libraries and Parcels of BOOKS. R. M. Lindsay, 201, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, SEWING-MACHINE on hire; also Girls, clean sewers. 14, Market-lane, Goulburn-st.

WANTED, a young Person to mind an infant and be useful. Wages 3s. 388, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL. Apply at 10 o'clock, 472, George-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED, a smart active BOY. Apply Meacher's Hotel, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a good HORSE, fit for a baker's cart. Apply 116, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Corner Forbes and Woolloomooloo sts. Mrs. Wheelan.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind two children; out of town. Apply, after 10, at 8, Bridge-street.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. W. Howes, 264, Pitt-street.

WANTED, IMPROVERS to the Dressmaking. Apply Miss Jones, 111, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Two useful HORSES, for hawking up the country. Gibson's Repository, 282 Pitt street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, none other need apply; character necessary. Apply Mrs. Richards, 170, Enmore-terrace, King-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, about 15; must read and write. Apply, between 1 and 2, Davis and Mullet, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, SITUATION, either House or Parlour Maid. Highest references. Address S., Mr. Benson's, 241, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, who can write and keep plain accounts. Good reference required. Apply T. O'Neill, Haymarket, after 9.

WANTED, a Smart active YOUTH, as Light Porter. Must be accustomed to horses. L. and E. Hordern, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, by two respectable Females, SITUATIONS—one as Cook, the other as House and Parlour Maid. Address G. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an experienced MANAGER, for a large Sheep and Cattle Station, in Queensland. Applications to be addressed to Box 298, Post Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid; good references. Paddington post-office, B. R.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess, or useful Companion to a Lady. Address all the week, M. A. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough House SERVANT; must be a good cook and laundress. For address apply to Mrs. Beardmore, 132, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for H.M.S. Challenger. A first cornet or clarionet player preferred. Apply to Anderson and Son, 360, George-street.

WANTED, a first-rate English or Scotch General SERVANT. Must be fond of children. Apply E. Ramsay, agent, Balmain.

WANTED, a LADY, to assist in a school, from 10 till 12 daily; must be a good arithmetician; music and drawing given in return. Address A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, for the Clarence River; must cook and wash well and have good references. Apply, from 10 to 1, at Mrs. Chauvel's, 303, St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst, opp. the Church.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, to take charge of a poor insane gentleman; to any one willing to undertake this office salary will be no object. P. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT who can wash and iron, and make herself generally useful, where a nurse is kept. She must have a good character; none others need apply, from 10 till 12, 298, William-st.

WANTED, by a Man and his Wife, of great practical experience, lately arrived in Sydney, the MANAGEMENT of an Hotel. Address X. Y. Z., care of W. W. Burt, Esq., 272, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to proceed to the Richmond River, three good competent STOCKMEN, married men. Apply to Mr. Gordon, 165, Pitt-street, top flat, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WHEELWRIGHT.—Wanted, a good Wheelwright. Apply at 95, Abercrombie-place, Chippendale, or to Dillon and M'Donald, Baulkham Hills. Single man preferred.

WANTED, a married Couple for a station, man as farm and general labourer, woman as laundress; also, for a dairy farm, a Family, comprising father, mother, one or two sons able to work; also, English Farming Men, Boys for a station. Apply to J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street, corner Brougham-place.

A BALCONY BEDROOM vacant for a married couple or two friends. 96, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS.—Suites of apartments VACANT at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS, private, for two gentlemen, or lady and gentleman. View of harbour. 46, Lower Fort-st.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished, with Board. 193, Castlereagh-st., opp. St. James's School.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished; also, STABLES. 2, College-buildings, Jamison street.

A BEDROOM for a Gentleman, or two friends, with partial board. 8, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS Furnished to LET, four doors from Turkish Baths, Bligh-street, opposite Union Club.

A SITTING-ROOM and two BEDROOMS, also detached Bedroom vacant. 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 174, Pitt-street, near King-st. Separate rooms if required. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies for Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. 58, Wynyard-square East.

BOARD and Residence for two Gentlemen, 21s. each. Superior situation. Apply 166, Phillip-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a quiet private family. Terms very moderate. 129, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private accommodation for two. Mr. Turner's, 49, late 37, Stanley-street. A bath; terms moderate.

COTTAGE to LET, Leicester-place, Paddington, 6 rooms, good water. William Perry.

GOOD APARTMENTS and BOARD, at a quiet and comfortable house, 145, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

HOTEL to LET, centre of the city—no incoming. Apply to J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTELS to LET; several good ones. C. Langford and Co., 299, Pitt street, near Tattersall's.

HOTEL to LET, water side; good business; only £100. C. Langford and Co., agents, 299, Pitt st.

HOTELS to LET; a first-rate selection, town and suburbs. C. Langford and Co., 299, Pitt-street.

HOTELS to LET, in all parts of the city and suburbs. J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTELS to LET, corner house, bar trade, good shipping connection. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOUSE to LET, 2, Hunter-street, next to George-street. Inquire on the premises.

NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET.—In consequence of the intended departure of Mr. J. M. LEIGH for England, his present RESIDENCE will be to LET immediately. Apply Mr. Fairfax, HERALD Office.

OFFICE and STORE to LET, 352, George-street.

OFFICE to LET (with or without cellars). Apply 81, Pitt-street North.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, for gentlemen. 155, Phillip-street, Lauriston-terrace.

STABLES to LET. Apply at 724, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS on reasonable terms. T. M'Cormack, 135, William-street.

SUPERIOR Furnished APARTMENTS, in the best part of Phillip street; private family. For cards of address apply Messrs. Smyth and Wells, corner of Phillip and Hunter streets.

TO LET, Grocery and Confectionery BUSINESS. C. Langford and Co., agents, 299, Pitt-st., nr. Tattersall's.

TO LET, CHELMSFORD HOUSE, Upper Fort-st., Flagstaff, containing seven rooms and kitchen.

TO LET, the upper part of a HOUSE. Apply, 387, Castlereagh-st., or to 92, South Head Road.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 4 rooms. F. Larter, agent, 92, South Head Road.

TO LET, 19, Imber-terrace, Brougham-street. Key at 17.

TO LET, SHOP, 5 rooms; stable. Rent, 12s. Apply Mr. Ware, O'Connell-street, Newtown.

TO LET, convenient COTTAGE, good yard, detached buildings. Apply 375, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 162, Elizabeth-street South; six rooms. Apply H. Vaughan, 141, King-street East.

TO LET, Baker's SHOP and Bakehouse, Crown and Woolloomooloo sts. Mr. Burdekin, 221, Brougham-st.

TO LET, 8, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park. Rent, £80. Taxes paid. Mr. Burdekin, 224, Brougham-street.

TO LET, SHOP, Burdekin Colonnade, South Head Road. Mr. Burdekin, Macquarie street.

TO LET, 177, Premier-terrace, William-street, just put in thorough repair. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, first-class Business PREMISES—214, Pitt-street; additional stores if required. Apply at 216.

TO LET, Randwick, HOUSE containing eight rooms. Apply to Mr. S. H. Pearce, Randwick.

TO LET, verandah COTTAGE, Riley-street, opposite Ebenezer Chapel. Apply W. Roberts, on premises.

TO LET, 470, Kent-street South—6 rooms. Inquire within.

TO LET, 68, Bathurst-street West—5 rooms, painted hall, kitchen, &c. Apply at the shop.

TWO Furnished BEDROOMS, for single gentlemen; splendid view of harbour. Rent low. 11, Stanley-st.

TO LET, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, Campbell-street, Newtown. Apply Bona Vista, next door; or to Mrs. Hughes, 161 Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, at the latter end of next month, those STORES now occupied by Mr. Chatto. Apply to Mr. John Jacobs, Post Office Hotel, York-street.

TO LET, Darling Point Road, a small, genteel COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to E. Pugh, 428, George-street.

TO LET, at Burwood, a respectable COTTAGE, five rooms, kitchen, stable, garden, &c. Apply Station Master, Burwood; or to G. Waldron, Parramatta Road.

TO LET (Petersham), COTTAGE, 8 rooms, stabling, &c. Rent, 16s. F. E. Rishworth, No. 401, George-street.

TO LET, a first-class HOTEL, centrally situated. For particulars apply R. B. Smith, solicitor, corner King and Elizabeth streets. None but principals treated with.

TO LET, DUNTOCHER LODGE, Glenmore Road, adjoining the residence of M. H. Stephen, Esq. Apply to J. S. Harrison, at Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., Charlotte-place.

TO LET, third HOUSE in Jesmond-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite the Wesleyan Church, contains 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.; water laid on, and taxes paid. Possession on 23rd instant. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, at Waverley, a six-room COTTAGE, with kitchen and servant's room, stable, coachhouse, garden, and well of water. Apply at 116, Pitt-street; or Mr. Joseph Vickery, Waverley.

TO LET, at Balmain, a HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with garden, well, and excellent view of the harbour. Mrs. Day, next house; or J. G. Wilson, Baths, Domain.

TO LET, Tobacconist's SHOP, 452, George-street, occupied by Mr. Fry; immediate possession; counter and fixtures, gas, &c. Apply to Mr. Burdekin, 22[illegible], Macquarie-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, River View, Hunter's-hill, a genteel waterside RESIDENCE, 9 rooms and outoffices, large garden, orchard and orangery; also 6-acre paddock. F. E. Rishworth, No. 401, George-street.

TO BE LET, Windsor-terrace, Enmore-road, a commodious Family RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, and entrance hall, with ample garden ground if required. Apply F. E. Rishworth, George-street; or, G. Langhorne, Newtown Rd.

TO LET, a pleasant and conveniently-situated HOUSE, Catherine-terrace, Stanley-street, Hyde Park; six small rooms, kitchen, &c., with view of harbour. Apply to Mr. H. Challener, gunmaker, King-street.

TO LET, Lovedale HOUSE, near Homebush, 9 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, stabling and other outoffices; orchard and 30 acres grazing land. Rent, [illegible]. F. E. Rishworth, agent, No. 401, George-street.

TO LET, a large and small COTTAGE, at Ashfield, close to the station, and one at [illegible], Newtown. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. J. [illegible] North. [illegible] Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, at St. John's-terrace, Forest Lodge Estate, Glebe, two commodious HOUSES, seven rooms and kitchen, newly finished. Apply to Mr. G. Allen Mansfield, 163, Pitt-street, or Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.

TO BE LET, at Double Bay, a commodious family RESIDENCE, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Eagar, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO LET, Two convenient HOUSES, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street North, eight apartments each. Also HOUSE in Elizabeth-street North, six rooms, &c. Apply to Mrs. Denham, basement floor, No. 1, Enmore terrace, King-street East.

TO BE LET, one STORE, with offices complete, recently erected in Macquarie-place, adjoining the Agra Bank; also, the two Stores immediately at the back, fronting New Pitt-street. Application to George W. Lord, Union Club. The keys can be obtained from Mr. [illegible], architect, Pitt-street North.

VACANCIES, with use of Piano, at Mrs. LANE'S, 241, Castlereagh-street, near Burt's.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to [illegible]. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

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SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and Sons, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, September 18th, 1866.